P & O
WHISKY Is
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,114—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1815.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th Dec,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th ,,
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th ,,
* ARABIA	7936	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd ,,
* INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7936	J. L. Parfitt	9th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	23rd ,,
* EGYPT	1922	G. L. Langborne	30th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	25th Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,042	23rd Dec., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 3rd Dec, 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th December, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th December, calling at Kurracheey Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 26th December.

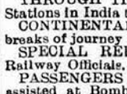
FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 19th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th December, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

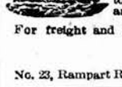
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 13th instant.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th December, 1900.

S. S. SIRIUS.

THE above Steamer LEAVING early in DECEMBER, has comfortable accomodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers for LONDON via ANTWERP. SINGLE, Fare Rs. 400. For particulars apply to
WILLIAM M. BELL,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded, and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	15
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, FANCY GOODS.

And ARTICLES

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION
For XMAS and the NEW YEAR.

TREACHER & CO. invite attention to their SHOW ROOMS at the Fort, where the Company's large and varied Stock of the above Goods are to be seen. All Goods are of the very best quality, and are only procured of Houses which are most in repute.

BEST AND LATEST DESIGNS !
FINEST QUALITY !!
EXTENSIVE SELECTION !!!

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,
NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,
BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

COFFEE ! COFFEE !! COFFEE !!!

FREE DELIVERY AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND, in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.,

[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS.

COIMBATORE, Southern India.
AGENTS WANTED.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCY COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

should send for the COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS issued as at 1st January 1900.

REVISED AND REDUCED RATES AND

Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS EXCEED

Rs. 1,60.00.000.

Claims Paid for Over

ONE CRORE

since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON, BROWN,
Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee, Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19 BANK STREET BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY,
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 6 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230 ;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	,,	260	,,	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	,,	300	,,	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	,,	285	,,	315
Lady's Model BM/C	,,	230	,,	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.
TWO "GRAND PRIZES"
AWARDED TO

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, (LIMITED),
READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the ONLY "GRAND PRIZE" given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RANGILDAS BHOOKHUNDAS has contracted to SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift mortgage, lease lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered to be waived.—Dated this 1st day of December, 1900.

"THE DESCRIPTION given in the previous Advertisement published in this paper on the 3rd instant being inaccurate in some respects, the following description should be taken as CORRECT."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land containing by admeasurement three thousand and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts, being the portion of land and premises registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 771, 212 and 59½, Collector's New Nos. 3425 and 1650, Old Survey Nos. 540, 541 and New Survey Nos. 1-7841, 1-7841, together with the tenements, buildings and chawls standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D Nos. 1301, 1302 (2) 1304 (1) 1303 (2) 1301 (2) 1305, 1306, 1307 (1), 1307 (2), 1307 (3), 1311, 1312 (1) 1312 (2) and 1313, and Street Nos. 150, 152 A, 1, 1 A, 2, 2 A, 3, 4, 5, 5 A, 5 B, 9, 10, 10 A and 11 and which premises are situate at and on the West side of Girgaum in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, and were bounded on or towards the North by the property of the said Rangildas Bhookhundas, i. e. the portions of the property which have been retained by the said vendor and the passage herein after referred to on or towards the South by the property of Baburbhai Madhavbhai, on or towards the West, partly by the property of the said Rangildas Bhookhundas, partly by the property of Pandurang Krishnajee and partly by the property of Cathedral Lady of Hope, and on or towards the East, partly by the property of Narandas Thakersey Mooljee, and partly by the property of Venayek Sadanund Joshi, together with the site of the passage on the adjoining property of the vendor running from East to West up to the East boundary of the property sold to the purchaser, which premises are now in the occupation of the said Rangildas Bhookhundas and his tenants.

MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MULTANI HANSRAJ VISHANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

MULTANI RAMDAS OODHOWDAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Punchayatwady, near Bhuleshwar, the only surviving Executor named in the said Will of the said deceased .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 30th day of November, 1900.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Petitioners Attorneys.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application

TO
THE MANAGER
8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE,
79, Farringdon Road, E. C.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS
OF
SPECIAL QUALITY
AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

BETWEEN 15 DECEMBER and 15 JANUARY the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

1ST CLASS RETURN Rs. 60
2ND CLASS RETURN „ 30

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. Ld.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.
HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that with the PERMISSION of Government, the above FERRIES will CEASE to ply after MONDAY the 31st instant.

SHEPHERD & Co.,
Contractors Harbour Steam Ferries.
Bombay, 1st December 1900.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ENGLISH OR BENGAL COAL for the first six months of next year and last six months respectively, will be received by the Undersigned at his Office, Ballard Road, up to 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, December 13th.

Further information will be given to intending Tenderers on application to the Undersigned.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender nor will they give any reason for non acceptance.

B. GLYNN MESSENT, INST. I. C. E.
Engineer.
Bombay 29th November 1900.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised, under the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed by wire in Bombay Government, General Department's Telegram No. 337-G, dated 6th November, 1900, to raise a LOAN of 2 LAKHS, invite Tenders for Karachi Port Trust Debentures to this extent.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable half-yearly.

Under present arrangements the interest coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay and Karachi.

The Loan will be repayable in 20 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

5 per cent on application.
20 per cent on allotment.
25 per cent on 21st March, 1901.
25 per cent on 21st June, 1901.
25 per cent on 21st September 1901.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment and on subsequent instalments from date of payment of such instalments.

Tenderers paying up in full before allotment will receive interest from date of allotment.

The deposit of 5 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, the 21st December, 1900, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt, for the amount so paid, with their tender.

R. P. BARROW,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 19th November 1900.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.
FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby tender for Rupees.....of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated at the rate of Rs.....annas.....for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rupees.....and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on or before the.....

I require the allotment in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

.....Signature.

.....Address.

Dated.....

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANI-SHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON
PROPRIETRESS.

GNEUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE

HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.

MANGALORE, SOUTH CANARA.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 12 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2.
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 4.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 97 3-4—3-16
3 per cent Rentes	£101 1-2 unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£109 1-2 „
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£ 94 1-2—1-16
Bar Silver in London	29 11-16—1-16
Bar Silver in New York	64 1-4—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25 10 1-2 plus 1-2
Do on New York	4 85 1-4—1-8
Discount Bank of England	3 7-8 p. c.—1-8
Do Short London Bills	4 p. c. unchg'd
Do Indian Bank Bills	4p. c. „

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £200,000.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been firm to-day. As regards Banks' selling rates, 1s. 3 31-32d, Ready Telegraphic Transfer, and 1s. 4d. Demand, are obtainable and 1s. 4d. Telegraphic Transfer for next year. Three months' sight Bills for this or next mail were still saleable in some quarters at 1s. 4 3-16d.; late December at 1s. 4 1-32d. The following are the current rates:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s, 3 31-32d.
„ Demand	1s. 4d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
„ „ Francs	169 3-4.
30 days' sight Japan	149
„ „ Shanghai	210
Silver London	29 11-16
„ New York	64 1-4

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shows the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign Countries since the departure of last mail:—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	157,855	.....
Gold Bullion	300,000	.....
Silver Coins	62,223	1,894,772
Silver Bullion	(a) 230,993	.....

(a) Besides the above silver bullion of the value of Rs. 35,70,000 imported on Government account.

SILVER.

With purhases for the Indian Government absent, the price of silver has this week (writes the 'Statist' of 10th November:) fallen from 29s. 15-16d. to 29s. 7-16d. The result of the American elections also tended to depress the market, as it indicated that America will never again play with the free silver question, and that the only hope of a rise in the price of the metal now lies with the increased purchases for India and China. As the American Government has bought no silver since 1893, the effect of the victory of the Sound-money party in the United States is merely sentimental. The outlook certainly is for increased purchases of the metal for India, both for coinage and for ornament, and we may consequently expect the price to range at a higher level than it has done since the Indian mints were closed. At 29s. 7-16d the Indian bazaar began to buy, and the price has to-day recovered to 29s 1-2d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened this morning at Rs. 96·11 and later in the day declined to Rs. 96-10, at which rate the market closed with very little doing.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and unchanged, Petit's have slightly advanced and now stand at Rs. 1,777 1-2. Bank of Bombay shares remain at Rs. 1,270; Bank of Bengal's have gone up and are quoted to-day at Rs. 1,280. Mofussil Company's shares are to-day Rs. 397 1-2 exd.

COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Tuesday closed steady; Surats were quiet; Manchester was quiet but steady; The total day's sales were 7,000 bales; and 500 bales were disposed of on speculation and for export. The total day's imports were 16,000 bales. Surats 50 bales. Spot 5 19-32 unchanged. Arrivals closed steady.

Futures Liverpool—

Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April	June-July.
5·31	5·29	5·22	5·13
plus 2-64	plus 4-64	plus 4-64	plus 3-64

In New York, Receipts at the Ports were 53,000 bales as against 34,000 bales last year. Exports to Great Britain amounted to 4,000 bales and to Continent 6,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands	10 3-16 unchanged
Futures, month of March	9·67—6
„ „ of June	9·55—9

Locally the market is quiet but steady. Some 1,300bales have been taken up for shipments and 650 bales for mill consumption. Bengals, Fine, Ready, is to-day Rs.187 to Rs. 188; January Rs.190 to Rs.191; Fully Good, Rs. 175 to Rs. 176; January Rs. 177 to Rs. 178. Broach, Fine, is Rs. 232 to Rs. 233 and Good Rs. 220 for March delivery. Bhownagar, May. delivery, stands at Rs. 193 to Rs. 194. There has been a fall in prices all round from 2 to 3 rupees.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season:—

	Tuesday Bales.	Since 1st Oct. 1900 Bales.	Since 1st Oct. 1899. Bales.
Khandeish	998	13,331	29,455
Barsee and Nugur	115	6,718	2,332
Berar	3,510	34,699	21,917
Hinguughat	41	796	836
Dhollera	...	1,627	23,066
Broach	22	270	9,486
Compta and Dharwar	...	6,387	9,097
Westerns	126	1,505	443
Bengals	1,542	24,789	76,077
Sind	...	151	3,851
Persian	...	1,182	229
American	215	1,010	2,227
Egyptian	...	1,853	2,461
Other sorts	...	1,373	833
Total	6,569	95,691	173,310

AMERICN COTTON.

During the past three weeks (writes a Home journal) the volume of business at Liverpool has gradually increased, but the trade demand still remains short of the vigour proper to this time of year. Till the last week in October the forwardings of American, so far from being on a scale to replenish exhausted stocks, were below the average weekly deliveries throughout 1891 and 1899. The inference is that the English mills have hardly yet resumed full working. Such inactivity can only be explained by inadequate outlet to their production, regarding the trade as a whole. If the difficulty be granted not to lie with the home trade, the question is whether the slowness of the export demand is due to political and local causes or simply to high prices. In the raw commodity the latter hindrance to trade is being broken down to such purpose that the present quotation of middling American 5 3-18d. per lb., is 13-32d. per lb. under that of October 18 (5 19-32d. per lb.) and more than 2d. per lb. under that of two months ago (7 1-4d. per lb).

Ruling prices of cotton, much as they have declined, are still high in comparison with those of the last three seasons, and of course are a stimulus to bring the planters' produce to market. But too much stress must not be laid upon this argument. We cannot assume that the figures before us are disproportionately swollen by high prices. In fact, the rapidity with which the crop makes its way into view seems to depend on conditions of transit more than anything else.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Home advices this morning as regards Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, say that there are sellers for Dunkirk, April-May shipment, and that the market is quiet. The rate has dropped 3 pence and now stand at 46 1-4. The price of Rapeseed, Brown, has also fallen 3 pence and is now quoted 39 3-4. The market is quiet, and there are sellers, for April-May, for shipments to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk. Linseed has advanced 6 pence and the rate now is 49 -2, with sellers for Dunkirk, April-May shipment. The quantity of Wheat afloat for United Kingdom is 1,810,000 qrs.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay.

	Tuesday-Since 1st Jan. 1900. owts.	Since 1st Jan. 1899 owts.
Wheat	9,647	2,279,560	4,995,395
Linseed	1,680	741,311	2,065,198
Rapeseed	1,000	625,453	1,949,418
Gingellyseed	13,839	1,346,465	1,437,903
Poppyseed	91	455,058	586,313
Groundnuts	151	46,630	142,932
Castorseed	635	523,948	881,846
Rice	3,975	12,893,502	6,484,288
Myrabollams	3,427		not recorded

Locally the Wheat market is easier, but as far as exporters are concerned there is no business at the moment. There is however a little doing with native merchants for forward shipments. The rate for white Delhi stands to-day at Rs. 4-7.

LINSEED.—The market is firm but very little business is reported.

Linseed Bold old is quoted Rs. 10-14, new is quoted Rs. ..8-3-0 for Forward deliveries.

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet. There are one or two shippers in the market and the quotations this evening are:—

Brown Cawnpore (old)	Rs. 8 4
„ „ (new)	Rs. 6-8
„ Delhi „	Rs. 6-9
Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 7-12

POPPYSEED is quiet with no business:—

Poppyseed old is quoted	Rs. 8-15.
„ (New)	Rs. 7-12

CASTORSEED is firm and several purchases have been reported on shippers' account at the folllowing rates:—

Castorseed old	Rs. 38-8 ..... New Rs. 33-12-0
Gingellyseed marked is easy with one or two European buyers. We quote New 50 per cent.	Rs. 42
Red 75 „	Rs. 43.

THE ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP.

The pressure of supplies arriving and arrived (last week's receipts in the United Kingdom were about 125,000 qrs. beyond the estimated requirements) still keeps the market very much in check (writes a Home correspondent); but the confirmation by cable of the report of serious damage to the Argentina crop, now within a month of the commencement of harvest, has been sufficient to prevent any decline. In point of fact there has been more disposition to speculate for more distant shipments on account of the Argentina news. It will be easy to understand that any material falling off in the Argentina supplies in the first half of next year must have a marked effect upon the market, because it is generally agreed that, in order to meet the European demand this season—which is estimated at 42,000,000 qrs.—with any approach to ease about 10,000,000 qrs. would have to be forth coming from Argentina, Australasia, and India. Australasia, according to latest accounts, expects a bumper crop, but even in such a case 2,000,000 qrs. is the utmost that can be expected to be available for Europe, such a total having probably never before been reached. In India the crop outlook is by no means brilliant; but the crop will undoubtedly be larger than last year, and if prices be attractive 1,500,000 qrs. may be obtained from that source. This would leave a deficiency of 6,500,000 qrs. to be supplied by the Argentine Republic, whose crop, according to perfectly reliable advices, has been seriously damaged, rendering it possible that only about 4,000,000 qrs. will be forthcoming. This throws the onus of supplying a further 2,500,000 qrs. upon the United States, which that country can only do by drawing upon reserve stocks; fortunately the reserves are fairly heavy.

GREY GOODS.

The local market is dull. Demand from up-country is very scanty and what little business is being done is at prices much below the equivalent of present home currencies and which leave very little margin to the buyers. Owing to the wide gap ruling between the currencies of the home and Indian markets fresh business is almost at a standstill.

WHITE GOODS.

The market is quiet. There is no demand from up-country, and no business is being done.

FREIGHT.

The market to-day is quiet. Cotton has been shipped to Havre at 15 shillings, Antwerp 12 shillings and Dunkrik 12s 6d. For London the quotations are 13s 6d ready, 14 to 18 shillings January -May shipments. The other rates are: Hamburg 13s-6d; Genova 13s 6d.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed:—Steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 16-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 3-4 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	29 11-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, DEC. 4.

The Clan line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.
SUEZ, DEC. 4.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Banca (Extra) left here this evening and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday the 16 instant.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th Nov., as compared with the statement of 6th Nov.:—

Liabilities.	November 6. Rs. A. P.	November 13. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000 0 0	1,01,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,11,01,829 8 10	1,13 20 460 5 6
Other Deposits, &c.	6,64,75,099 10 6	6,77,273.61 11 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,04,718 8 8	3,42,295 15 9
Sundries	18,80 710 12 9	18,22,523 3 1
Rs.	10,98,62,349 8 9	11,43,12,641 4 0

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	88,11,765 0 0	87,22,728 0 0
Other authorised Investmts.	83,78,665 10 0	78,69,607 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,76,15 354 1 6	1,70,47,412 10 10
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,47,26,609 6 5	2,50,01 141 9 /
Bills discounted, &c.	1,52,56 133 7 4	1,60,95 967 13 1
Balances with other Banks.	13,10,045 0 3	13,27,738 5 1
Bullion	514 8 4	514 8 4
Dead Stock	16,02,537 1 6	15,93,563 6 9
Stamps	10,419 14 1	10,552 14 5
Sundries	8,70,015 7 10	8,70,954 3 7
Cash, &c., at Head Office a.	1,39,41,128 13 3	1,36,12,945 10 10
Do. at Branches b	2,24,51,440 7 4	2,21,53,514 13 6
Rs.	11,29,00,684 15 1	11,43,12,641 4 0

Liabilities.	Rs.
Government Balance at Head Office	7,00,847 Dec.
Do. at Branches	83,389 Inc.
Other Deposits	21,61,341 Inc.
Post Bills	84,632 Dec.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	31,18,769 Dec.
Loans	9,41,987 Inc.
Accounts of Credit	3,09,055 Inc.
Mercantile Bills	6,73,965 Inc.
Cash at Head Office	14,51,322 Dec.
Cash at Branches	45,01,531 Inc.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,01,000	1,56,000	4,000	2,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	226	338	9	573
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	13,74,923	27,51,228	38,830	41,64,986
Total for 16 weeks	14,78,928	29,07,228	42,830	44,28,986
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,056	2,32,630	1,634	3,25,320
Per mile of Ry. do.	198	505	3	706
Total to corresponding date do.	13,92,283	31,86,167	28,399	46,06,849

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 61,330
Do. to date ..... „ 1,77,803

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	200	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	5,192	2,058	27	7,277
Total for 16 weeks	5,592	2,258	27	7,877
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	458	439	2	899
Per mile of Ry. do.	27	25	...	52
Total to corresponding date do.	5,408	4,138	39	10,585

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 299
Do. to date ..... „ 2,708

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 10-40m., 11-45a. Low water, 4-30m., 4-42a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation. 3 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, meet Rifle Butts.
Bombay Light Horse, Squadron Parade.
Christmas Sale, Town Hall.
University Examination Result—L. C. E.

POLO.—No game of polo will be played to-day.

THEFT AT WORLEE HILL.—Mr. H. Wendon, who resides at Worlee Hill, has reported to the police the theft of a pair of gold sleeve-links, four studs and a silver bangle, of the collective value of Rs. 65, from his bungalow.

DAY LIGHT BURGLARY.—Kadurbhoy Peerbhoy, who resides on the third floor of a house, at Mutton Road, has reported to the police that, during his absence from home, on Tuesday afternoon, some person entered his room, broke open two boxes and carried off ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 916.

COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LD.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, the Hon'ble Mr. Vizbhoocandas Atmaram presiding. The directors' report, which has already been published, was adopted. Mr. Nowroji Manekji Wadia, C.I.E., and Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., were re-elected directors of the Company, for the current year.

A THIEVISH SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup sentenced one Gainoo Rama, lately a servant in the employ of Dr. Jathar, to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing currency notes and cash and a coat, of the collective value of Rs. 131, the property of his master. On the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo complainant went out, leaving his room in charge of the accused. When he returned he found both the accused and the property had disappeared. The doctor reported the matter to the police. The latter arrested the accused at Ratnagiri and brought him down to Bombay on Tuesday night.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. F. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Dukes charged Hyderally Moosaji with the theft of several articles of copper and brassware, valued at Rs. 203, the property of Moosaji Mahomedali. Accused stole the goods from his master's shop at various times. Complainant was first informed of the theft by Mahomedali Ussuffally who saw the articles in a mineral water machine shop. Accused sold the property to a marwari for R. 15. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, a dealer in grapes, named Ganoo Mahadu, whose shop is in Dhuleshwar, charged Bhate Motilal Punamchand with the theft of grapes, valued at six annas. Mr. Sealy, pleader, who appeared for the accused, said that the complaint was false. His client and complainant had a quarrel a short while ago, the outcome of which was this charge. Accused was the son of a rich man, and was apprenticed to a commission agent. After hearing the evidence his Worship fined the complainant Rs. 30, which was ordered to be paid to the accused as compensation.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,722. Among them the number of new admission was 831, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	20	10	17	47
Vanias	45	49	24	118
Brahmins	73	18	38	135
Lohanas	16	6	16	38
Other Castes	226	36	151	439
Total	476	109	245	831

The average daily attendance was 124.

A BICYCLE THIEF.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. F. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Dukes, charged Edward Burman with the theft of a bicycle, valued at Rs. 150, the property of Mr. Albert Ernest Frule, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway. Complainant stated that on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, he discovered that the bicycle had been removed from the guards' running-room at the Victoria Terminus, and made a complaint to the police. An hour and-a-half later the police brought the accused and the bicycle to the station, and he identified his machine. Accused who had only lately come out of the Workhouse admitted his guilt and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BOY.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Sonapore Burning Ground, by Mr. F. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Damodhur, a Hindu lad, aged five years, son of Harjivan Canji, a mill-hand, who resides at Combharwada Street. There was a toy-parrot hung out from the top cross-bar of a window on the first floor of the house. On Thursday last, the boy, during the absence of his parents, was playing with the toy and in attempting to catch it accidentally overbalanced himself and fell out of the window on to the weather-board and thence rolled down into the street, head foremost. Deceased received a large wound on his head and on his mother's return from the mill, was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. After the injuries had been dressed, the parents took the boy home, where he died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A DISHONEST BILL COLLECTOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. F. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged Dhonoo Antu, a bill-collector of the "Bombay Gazette," with criminal breach of trust in respect of several sums of money, amounting to Rs. 323-4-0. Mrs. Charlotte Geary, widow of the late Mr. Geary, stated that she carried on the business of the "Bombay Gazette." On different dates she ordered accused to collect bills amounting to the sum stated above. Accused had not accounted for the money, neither had he returned the bills. Accused admitted having recovered the money and said that he had used the money for his own purposes. The magistrate sentenced accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 330, or in default to undergo a further term of two months' rigorous imprisonment, the fine, if recovered, to be paid to Mrs. Geary.

A STABBING CASE: PARSEE CHARGED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. F. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Dukes charged Rattanjee Rustomji with causing grievous hurt to Burjorji Framjee by means of a dangerous weapon. Mr. S. B. Kapadia defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that, about 2 p. m., on Tuesday, complainant, who is a cook, went to work at a garden, near Cawasjee Patel Tank Road. A dispute arose at about 9 p. m. over the payment for work done. Nowrojee Shapoorjee, who employed complainant, offered to give him twelve annas instead of a rupee, which complainant refused and an altercation took place. Complainant struck accused with a shoe and knocked him off a chair. Thereupon accused struck him with a knife, inflicting several wounds about the body. Constable Dukes stated that complainant was detained in hospital and would not be able to attend court for ten days. The magistrate remanded the case till the 14th instant.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Maruti Sudoo, an old offender, was charged with stealing two coloured sheets, of the value of Rs. 4, belonging to an Italian woman, named Mary Johanna, who resides at Foras Road. It appears that during the absence of the complainant from home, on Monday night, the accused, who lived in an adjoining house, entered her place by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key and stole two sheets. Accused was arrested on suspicion and the sheets were recovered. He admitted four previous convictions and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. F. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flannagan charged Luximon Tookaram, an old offender, with several previous convictions against him, with criminal trespass. Yesterday, at about five o'clock, accused went to the residence of one Munordas Galla, in Masjid Bunder Road, an alarm of thief was raised and accused was arrested on the ground-floor. His Worship sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment, two months of which are to be spent in solitary confinement.

DAMAUN NEWS.—His Excellency Lieutenant Nuno Campos, the Governor of Damaun, accompanied by Lady Campos arrived here last night (3rd instant) from Goa and took charge of his post this morning (4th) from the acting Governor, Major Roncon.—The Census of Damaun was taken on the midnight of the 30th ultimo, the printed schedules in Portuguese and Gujarati which had been left with the people, being in most cases filled up the next morning. After the 8th instant the schedules will be sent to Goa and it will be sometime before a detailed report of the Census Commissioner is published.—The Post Office of Damaun having hitherto possessed post stamps of the value from 1 1-2 pies to 8 annas only, the Goa Government have now supplied it with stamps of a higher value, viz.—12 annas, one rupee and two rupees which are now obtainable with the stamp vendors. Mr. Gregorio Joao Nicholau de Barros who at one time officiated as the Chief of the Customs at Damaun has again been appointed to the post, and on his arrival here the present Chief, Mr. Vincent Theodore Lobo, will go back to Goa.—Until recently the Crown Advocate also performed the duties of the Registrar of Assurances (Conservador) and the acting Crown Advocate, Mr. Theophilus Fernandes, has up to date been performing double duties but the Goa Government has now appointed Mr. Athanasio Erasmo Sebastian Piedade as the Conservador at Damaun, and he will hereafter hold the post of the Registrar of Assurances.

THEATRICALS AT THE ROYAL SEMINARY OF DAMAUN.—On Saturday, a dramatic performance was given by the students of the Royal Seminary at Upper Damaun before, and in the presence of, their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Roncon, the officials and selected citizens of Damaun and Professors of the Seminary. The plays selected were the English comedy in two acts of "The Enchanted Violin" and the one-act piece of "Os dois Operarios" in Portuguese. The students were trained in the English drama by Mr. J. M. de Cruz, who is the English teacher in the Seminary, and the Portuguese drama was directed by the Vice-Rector of the Seminary, Right Rev. L. M. Simoes.—At the desire of his Grace the late Archbishop of Damaun, a spacious room in the Seminary building was some years ago, fitted with a permanent stage, and set it apart exclusively for theatrical performances. Here invited guests were accommodated with seats and the English comedy began precisely at 3 p.m. The several characters performed their parts well and kept the whole audience in roars of laughter, particularly when the servant Ico who had obtained from a wizard the enchanted violin, played it and made a rich Jew dance until his clothes fell off and until he paid 100 florins to Ico to stop the music. Also when he played the violin and mastered the whole Court, including the judge and the officers who tried him on the false charge preferred by the Jew of having been plundered of the 100 florins on the high-way. The characters of Ico and the Jew were sustained by Mr. M. V. Pereira and Mr. J. B. Fernandes respectively, two of the students of the Seminary, whose acting, delivery and pronunciation were perfect.

THEFT AT MESSRS. TREACHER AND COMPANY.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A DOCTOR.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Francis Mendonza, cashier, and Anthony Misquita and Manual Velho, compounders, all employed in Messrs. Treacher and Company's, Byculla Establishment, were charged with stealing drugs and patent medicine valued at Rs 22-8 the property of the Company. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, defended the first accused; Mr. D'Souza, pleader, the second, and Mr. B. Athavale, pleader, the third. Mr. Godinho pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of Dr. Norbert D'Sylva, who is charged with abetment.

Mr. F. Sanderson, an Assistant, was again called. He spoke as to the inquiry made by him of the ramosee who seized the parcel. The parcel was opened and found to contain fourteen bottles of medicine and five packets of drugs, all used for dispensing purposes. Witness left the parcel in charge of the ramosee and reported the matter to Mr. Hoyles, the acting Manager of the Company. When witness returned he saw another parcel under the counter. It was not tied up properly and some of the bottles were broken. Next morning when the compounders (accused Nos. 2 and 3) came to work, witness questioned them regarding the parcel. Accused Velho replied he had nothing to do with it. Accused Misquita said: "I hope you will excuse me, I am very sorry." Witness said; "It is too late to be sorry; why did you do it?" Misquita replied that Dr. D'Sylva had promised him money. Witness asked him how much he had been promised? Misquita replied he did not know. Witness asked how was it that he did not know? He replied: "It was not promised to me." "To whom was it promised then?" asked the witness. Misquita said: The doctor sent a chit." Asked where the chit was, accused at first denied any knowledge of it, but subsequently said it had been torn up and thrown in the "cutchra." Accused again asked that he might be excused. That was all that transpired between him and Misquita at that time. The fragments of the chit were subsequently recovered from the heap of "cutchra" and pieced together.

The case was adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL presided at a sitting of the Court, yesterday.

RE J. B. BROWN.

Mr. Ardasir Capadia, for the insolvent, obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE HARIDAS ANANDJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdrawn his petition. His lordship granted the rule on condition of the insolvent satisfying the Official Assignee.

RE QUAN LUN YAU.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, on behalf of the insolvent, obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE BALKISSONDAS THAKORDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Nanoo and Harmasji, on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved for two rules in the above matter. Counsel read an affidant of the Official Assignee in which it was stated that the insolvents were adjudicated on the 27th November last, when all the insolvents property became vested in him. He had sent his clerk to take possession of the property, when a rough agreement in regard to certain property belonging to insolvents, was found to have been passed in favour of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Cassam Haji Mitha, Tekchand Balchand, and others. Counsel submitted that the agreement was null and void as against the general body of creditors, under Section 24 of the Insolvency Act. Mr. Davar asked for a rule *nisi* calling upon Sirdar Cassam Haji Mitha, and others, to show cause why the said agreement should not be held null and void as against the general body of creditors. Mr. Davar also asked for a rule *nisi* against Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, requiring them to give up possession of the agreement for cancellation.

His lordship: I cannot give a rule *nisi* against officers of the Court.

Mr. Davar: We will in the first instance communicate with the solicitors.

His lordship granted the first mentioned rule, directing the application for the second rule to stand over.

RE FAKIRM

MUSICAL INSTRUMETS.

PIANOFORTES for Pupils.
PIANOFORTES for Teachers.
PIANOFORTES for Artists.
PIANOFORTES for the Home.
PIANOFORTES for the Hall.
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PIANOFORTES Upright.
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Cash prices lower than London Cash prices. Astonishing but nevertheless a fact.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT ARRANGED.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LISTS MAILED ON APPLICATION TO

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

K. D. NARIMAN,
DENTAL-SURGEON,
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VISITING HOURS FROM
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Opposite the Bombay General Pot Office.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE,

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate prices.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
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GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Consultments. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Prices broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30, and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-4 per QWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL,
Price, Re, 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bathynia, 2,960 tons, Captain C Boulle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, 24th Nov. in ballast.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, 22nd November, with a general cargo, 59 cases opium, 67 horses, 60 sycs and 90 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Java, 919 tons, Captain H MacDiarmid, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers: Miss Moore, Asst Surg C F Gouet, Miss F D Shiva, seven natives and 60 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DECEMBER 5.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim			Greet		Receiving Hulk
Magdala			Greet		Turret-ship
Abyssinia			Greet—Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye			Coates		Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx			Phillips		Royal Navy
Tientsin	2555	Daniel		5-12	P & O Co
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Foreric	2391	White			M M & Co
Culna	1434	Hill			M M & Co
Robert Irvine	2231	MacKay			Ralli Bros
Aurora	1856	Green			A Montochoffs
Barawa	231	Jaffer			M M & Co
Oriental	3085	Jephson			P & O Co
Oolobaria	3120	Hurst			M M & Co
Nairung	2852	Edge			T Morrison & Co
Clan Murray	3121	Beer			F Muir & Co
Java	919	McDiarmid			M M & Co
Onda	3409	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Vauxhall	2246	Chandler			M M & Co
Venus	2312	Whitton			M M & Co
Bethynia	2960	Baulle			K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Mikado	2306	Ward	Havre & Antwerp	8-12	F Muir & Co
C	Castleventry	1915	Laing			M M & Co
E	Cy of Lucknow	2370	Morrison	Karachi	8-12	F F & Co
K	Kagoshima Maru	4370	Murae	Japan	12-12	N Y Kaisha
P	Serius	1291	Braath	Hamburg	7-12	W M Bell
Q	Bombay	2049	Fraser	London	14-12	J M & Co
R	King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownager	8-12	Shepd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Ahamed	Karachi	8 12	Do
Indravati	513	Adam	G Port	6-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date *	Agent
4	Sheikh	3825	Jones	London	15-12	K N & Co
7	C Cumming	3108	Miller	C Coast	9-12	F M & Co
9	Worsley Hall	2238	Black	Kurrachee	6-12	K N & Co
10	Adelina Patti	1389	Sinclair	Marseilles	15-12	M M & Co
12	Persia	4199	Wheler	London	15-12	P & O Co
13	Thorndale	1854	Larimier			M M & Co
16	Booldana	2860	McChellord	Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	8-12	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Bathynia s	Boulle	Singapore, Nov 24.
	King Arthur s	Hannah	Persian Gulf, Nov 22

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	R I M S Canning	Mursack	Rangoon.
	Cian Chisholm s	Norfolk	Vizagapatam.
	Chusan s	Daniel	Shanghai.
	Mosntari s	Barron	Persian Gulf.
	Itola s	Magenis	Calcutta.
	Byculla s	Sedspi	Chittagong.

The steamer Java, Captain MacDiarmid, for Persian Gulf, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bathynie, for Genoa and Marseilles.
" King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th December.

1. There will be 10 inch and 40-pr R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day at 3-15 p.m.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 8th inst. at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. No. 1 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief and the remainder will parade for 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L Gun Drill.

3. A pair horse brake will leave Byculla Bridge on Saturday next at 3-15 p.m., to convey members of No. 2 Company to Gun Target practice at Colaba North Fort.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Annual Club Cinderella will be held on Monday December 31st. The attention of members is specially directed to the notice posted at the Club.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th December.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Matunga G I P Railway Station, at 4 p.m., on Saturday next the 8th instant, for a Field-Day.

(1) Dress—Field day order, viz, same as Drill order except that Helmet fittings will not be worn.

(2) A special train will leave Victoria Terminus at 3-25 p.m. (Bombay time) Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus, Musjid, Mazagon, Byculla, Parel and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the B B & C I Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

2. E Company (Cyclist) will parade on Tuesday next the 11th instant, for night manoeuvres. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 8-30 p.m. Byculla Members at Hornby Vellard at 8-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order with Forage Caps.

The Company will proceed with the Battalion from Victoria Terminus, on Saturday next the 8th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 6.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.

For Judgment.

417-99—Thakurdas and Co—Runchordas Purshotum das vs Venkatier Ganoo Essu—Crawford and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

576-000—Pestonjee R and K—Sorabjee Cursetjee vs Dadabhoy Hormusji—Billimoria Pestonji R and K—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

587-00—Madhowjee V—Ludha Keshav vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

Long Causes.

522-00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and others vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and another—Captain and V.
273-00—Shamrao and M—Hurjeewan Narrondas vs E C O'Brien—S B and N.
577-99—Payne G S and M—Anundibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—H M and M.
165 00—In person—Ramchund Bawram and others vs Savanram Sajiram and others—K B Mehta and Tyabjee D and Co.
118-99—Ardesnir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jewa vs E Spinner and others—Payne G S and M.
124-93—Dikshit and D—Dr Krishna Ganesh Gardi vs Ramchandra Vishnu Ranjape—K J Mantry (for postponement).
295-99—S B and N—Seskuram Samirmul vs Nathmal Ramdas and others—C M and M.
288-00—Khunderao and S—Gurmukhrai Ramsamul and others vs Sunderlal Dickinardum and others—Wadia and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

12-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dayal Gopal vs Manoobhoy—Ardeshir H and D.—Part heard.

Long Causes

2-00—Mehta—Krishnaya—Vithul Simajee vs Bai Doorgabai and another—Bharucha.

Testamentary Suits.

20-00—Dikshit and D—Mithabai widow vs Lawjee Ladaya—In person.
38-99—Mantry and B—Motibai vs Manilal Manordas—Mehta.
28-98—S B and N—Canjee Khairaj vs Mithabai widow—Tyabjee.
17-00—Mantri—Nabirji Abu Punodi vs Rambahu Bhimajee—R M Mody.
19-00—S B and N—J D Quiny and others vs Catharine, widow—Tyabjee and Co.
29-00—In person—Awabibi, widow vs Syed Jaffer Shah—In person.
31-98—In person—Moongibai widow vs Kasinath Essoo—Tyabjee and Co.
18-00—Wadia and G—Spa Ghella Maneck vs Nenbai—Payne
26-00—Matubhai—Mansi Patrumal vs Tejpal Deroo—C and Waidya.
3-00—C and Waidya—Tejpal Deroo vs Mansi Patramal—Matabhai.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LOCH—November 28, at the Agra Bank, Calcutta, the wife of Captain G G Loch, the Royal Scots, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COUCHMAN—November 8, at 125, Victoria Street, S W, Major-Genl Richard Short Couchman, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 75.

LLOYD—November 20, at Mahableshwar of enteric fever, Caroline Olive, the dearly loved daughter of Col R O Lloyd, Royal Engineers, aged 19 years.

PARKINSON—November 24, at "Glenlugo," Ootacamund, William Parkinson, Chief Clerk of the Madras Command Office, the dearly loved husband of Lucy Parkinson.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1900.

LORD CURZON, early in the year, in an address to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, said he hoped to assert more definitely the Imperial responsibility of Government in respect to Indian antiquities, and to be a faithful guardian of the priceless treasure-house of art and learning that had for a few years, at any rate, been committed to his charge. The Archæological Surveyor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh appraised the observations of his Excellency at their true value and set to work to carry out the schemes which Lord Minto first initiated at Agra and Lord Hastings at Fatehpur Sikri. So far, of course, he has not done all that is desired, but he has made an excellent and noteworthy commencement. During the past year the conservation of ancient monuments in Northern India, has received attention from the Local Government as well as from the Viceroy and a sum approximating a lakh of rupees has already been expended, the bulk of it being devoted to buildings in and about Agra. The Saheli Burj, the four buildings in connection with the Taj, have undergone thorough structural repair. The underground vaults supporting the superstructure of the famous buildings in the Agra fort have also been renovated. Hitherto, as Lord Curzon said, the barbarian has dominated the æsthetic in the official mind. But now the barbarian element is giving place to the æsthetic, judging from the resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor in review of the report. The walls of the buildings in Agra fort were much decayed; but it is asserted by his Honor that the measures taken to conserve them have ensured their stability, and are of such a character as not to be noticeable to the ordinary visitor. Then the æsthetic must indeed have triumphed. Would that the official entrusted with the work had been deputed to Elephanta. But we are led to believe that Lord Curzon indicated the character the renovation was to take on the occasion of his visit to the locality this time last year. Mr. A. R. Sutherland, Superintending Engineer, shows that since the abolition of the Special Archæological Division in 1885 very little, until the present year, was done in the way of preservation of ancient buildings. A few special repairs were, from time to time, undertaken and such petty repairs, as could be carried out on an insufficient annual grant were made. These repairs were chiefly confined to a few selected buildings at Fatehpur Sikri and the Taj. And the operations, such as they were, extended over a period of seven years. The inevitable result of such spasmodic efforts was that many of the buildings fell into a shocking state of disrepair and some of them became nothing short of ruins.

Sir Antony Macdonell recognised the desirability of more business-like operations, but it was not until after Lord Curzon displayed a personal interest in the work that rigorous action was taken. Foremost in the list of undertakings was the renovation of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra. This has now been restored to its original appearance. The kiosk on the first floor of the mausoleum was dismantled and reconstructed with such of the materials as could be used again, the decayed and weakened pillars, brackets, etc., being replaced by new ones. The east "dalan" which was in a condition bordering on ruins, has been thoroughly repaired and as far as possible restored to its original appearance. The acceptance of this statement demands a considerable effort, read alongside that to the effect that the repairs of the ancient monuments in the Northern Provinces are of such a character as not to be noticeable to the ordinary visitor. If the time-worn stone-work in the Confessor's Chapel at Westminster were restored to its original appearance we imagine it would occasion remark, and the prospect of the new pillars and brackets at Akbar's tomb is somewhat disconcerting. At Agra Fort, the walls of the underground vaults, on which the whole superstructure of the buildings rests, have been strengthened. According to Mr. Sutherland the walls were decayed, but owing to the irregularities of that decay it was impossible to renew the brick-work. All that could be done was to fill in cavities with plaster and restore the vertical surfaces of the walls. This does not seem likely to add much to stability. But we learn, lower down, that a certain amount of new brick-work was done and a number of decayed stone slabs in the roof were replaced. The Saheli Burjs at the Taj, already referred to, had long been neglected, the buildings to which the Public Works Department had confined its attention being those within the Taj enclosure itself. But these have now been put in a state of repair. At Fatehpur Sikri, the Panj Mahal and Jodh Bai's palace have been thoroughly overhauled. A great deal of the work here was of a difficult character, requiring great care and skill to avoid damage and mishap and not only this but every other piece of work carried out among the ancient buildings of the N.-W. Provinces has been endorsed by Government approval.

Mr. G. J. Joseph, who carried out the work, gives a minute account of what was required of him. In the crypt of the Taj it appears the marble tomb of the Emperor Shah Jehan was despoiled of much of its superb inlaid work by pilfering mutineers in 1857. Thousands of coloured stones were extracted and by so coarse a process as to damage nearly every socket. The mutineers in their work of spoliation ran Cromwellian marauders a pretty close race. The work of restoration is being more thoroughly carried out than it was in England. The damage done by pious Puritans has not been repaired to this day. Pity there was no Lord Curzon to move in the matter there and then. The crypt at the Taj is so dark that the necessary operations could not properly be conducted. So the marble slabs were detached with the utmost care and removed to a well-lighted cloister above, where experts put in over ten thousand pieces of stone of the original shape, design and colour. Numerous other minor repairs were effected in the Taj itself, while the work on the Burj was of a most thorough description. So also was that at Fatehpur Sikri, the ugly masonry pillars which some partially-redeemed Vandal had erected twenty years ago, being entirely removed from Jodh Bai's Palace In order to complete the report as a record of the introduction of the new regime in archæology of the North-Western Provinces, Mr. W. G Wood, Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, appends a short history of the Archæological Department and its connection with the work done by the Public Works Department. A list of officers of the Survey and the periods of their incumbency is reproduced in full, with to crown all, the text of the speech of the Viceroy, to which we have made reference, wherein his Excellency affirmed the conservation of the ancient monuments to be one of the primary obligations of Government.

ATTENTION having recently been directed to the production of coal in India, it is of interest to turn to the state of the native iron industry. Reports recently issued dealing with that industry as carried on in Bengal and the Central Provinces are not encouraging. They show that the production of ore and the manufacture of iron are declining before the competition of English iron and in most districts the comparatively few persons engaged in the trade obtain only a bare subsistence. The explanation is probably to be found in primitive methods of mining and smelting and lack of capital to properly develop the trade. The iron is generally of good quality, but the British metal is imported in forms much easier to work than the native make, while in many instances English-made implements are preferred, because they are cheaper and have a better finish than the Indian-manufactured articles. These remarks are specially applicable to the Central Provinces where the amount of ore extracted in 1898 was 3,027 tons as against 2,387 tons in the previous year. In spite of this increase, however, the industry is not at all in a flourishing condition. The great need is a market for the iron and until this is found the efforts of the Forest Department to assist the iron smelters by cheapening fuel and reducing royalties are not of much avail. Mr. R. S. Hole, Forest Divisional Officer of the Jubbulpur Division, states that the lowering of rates for ore and wood and the advance of money to smelters by the Department led to the production of more iron than could be sold. It has been recognised that the native charcoal iron cannot compete with the ordinary kinds of iron and steel made with mineral coal, which are being imported and sold at low rates. Energy has, therefore, to be directed to create a demand for the native iron similar to that which exists in Europe for Swedish charcoal pig, which sells at from 80 to 100 shillings a ton, while English pig iron made with mineral coal fetches only from 35 to 40 shillings a ton. Efforts have been made to attract attention to the native metal and experiments were undertaken by railway authorities with a view of determining the value of the iron for their purposes, but so far there has been no pronouncement on the subject. If the railways could utilise the iron the industry would rise at once. The only other hope for the business lies in increasing the output and reducing the cost of production to enable the home product to compete with the imported article; but to effectually place the native manufacture on a level with its competitor the introduction of rolling machinery is necessary. The iron-producing districts of the Central Provinces are Saugor, Jubbalpur, Mandla, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Raipur and Sambalpur. In Saugor there are six mines which are open to all-comers. Persons taking ore out of these mines and working it up are charged at the rate of eight annas for each furnace used.

In other districts diverse systems prevail. The furnaces in Mandla are worked on annual licences issued by the Forest Department, eight rupees a year being charged for a single furnace twelve rupees for two and fifteen rupees for the use of three furnaces. The license fee includes the royalty, estimated at four rupees per furnace, and the cost of fuel and charcoal used by the smelters. The quarrying cost amounts to three rupees. The annual earnings of the smelters are from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per furnace. The working cost is much greater in Raipur where the net profit is considerably more. In return for a royalty of eleven rupees per furnace paid to the zamindar the workers use as much ore as they can throughout the year. They have, however, to expend nearly Rs. 400 per furnace per year for quarrying and charcoal. Thus the total yearly cost for each furnace is Rs. 411. The gross receipts on the year's work amount to Rs. 600 and the net profit is nearly Rs. 189 To obtain this result 9,600 seers of iron ore have to be smelted by each furnace, the smelted iron being sold at the rate of four seers per rupee. About four seers of ore are required to produce one seer of the smelted metal. In Bengal the only great success in the iron industry appears to have been achieved by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company at their Barakar Works in the Raniganj Sub-Division. At this factory pig iron, as well as pipes and various kinds of casting are produced. The ore is obtained locally, partly in Raniganj which is the centre of an important coal-field, and partly in the adjoining district of Manbhum. There is little trouble in mining, for the ore is found generally on the surface or within a depth of five feet, and traces of old furnaces on a small scale with slag heaps show that the iron ores have been worked at an earlier date. Engaged at these works in the collection of the ore and in smelting and in the foundries there are altogether 2,200 persons. In 1898 the amount of ore brought to the works was 41,387 tons at a cost of Rs. 97,741. The pig iron produced amounted to 19,720 tons, valued at Rs. 9,44,073, and the manufactured castings amounted to 7,833 tons, valued at Rs. 6,33,772. A large quantity of the pig iron and castings produced are taken by the railways. The present satisfactory condition of the Company's business is the result of capable management during the last few years.

AT the last meeting of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in Calcutta, presided over by Sir John Woodburn, it was decided to submit, for the consideration of the members, proposals for the conversion of the Society into an organisation analogous to the Royal Societies of England and Canada. The matter will be finally voted upon next February. The Asiatic Society of Bengal has been in existence for a hundred and sixteen years for the furtherance of literary and scientific research. It has investments and house property, worth three lakhs of rupees besides a priceless collection of manuscripts and books. It has a large roll of subscribers, and is ruled by a council, presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, including the more distinguished representatives of letters and science in Bengal. It is, therefore, admirably qualified to become the metropolitan institution of its kind, and to confer distinctions and honours which are beyond the scope of local learned societies. The scheme includes the conversion of the Asiatic Society into an institution, with Royal charter, to be known as the Royal Society of India. This Royal Society would comprise an inner circle of Associates to be elected by the members, from which a strictly limited number of Fellows would be chosen for eminence in particular branches of science and letters. Fellowship of the Royal Society of India would thus become a distinction analogous to the coveted fellowship of the Royal Society at Home. The Society would also affiliate existing learned and scientific societies, already existing in different parts of India, admit their members to its privileges, and aid them in their researches, and it would itself hold occasional meetings in Simla and elsewhere, for the discussion of matters of interest in special localities. A grant would be asked for from Government to still further strengthen the organisation and increase the financial aid it would be possible for it to render to affiliated bodies. The scheme is thus an exceedingly promising one. It has been for a long time under discussion and appears to have been very thoroughly worked out. It proposes to do for science, philology, archæology, and allied investigations in India, what has long since been done for them in other civilised countries.

AT the adjourned Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, Dewalibai and Jivibai, two low-class Hindu women, were charged before Mr. Justice Tyebjee and a special jury with having, on the 17th October last, caused the death of a young Hindu woman, named Nathibai, by branding her with a heated iron, and with voluntarily causing her grievous hurt. The jury unanimously found the prisoners not guilty of murder, but guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The first prisoner, the keeper of the house in which the offence was committed, was sentenced to seven years' and the second to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Two fresh cases of plague were recorded in Calcutta on Sunday, the total mortality being 94.

APPLICATION has been made to the Government of India by the Governor of Ceylon for the services of three non-commissioned officers for duty in the camp of the Boer prisoners.

HEAVY snow fell on the Lowari Pass, on the 16th and 17th of November, and it is now impassable for laden animals. A party of six coolies returning to India from Dresh, lost their way in the snow, and were rescued in a sad plight by levees from Gujar.

OWING to the improbability of the War Office being able to spare any ordnance mules from South Africa this financial year, Italy will, probably, be visited by a specially deputed officer for the purchase of mules and donkey stallions for military requirements in India.

THE following telegram with reference to the tea crop in the various districts, has been despatched by the General Committee of the India Tea Association here, to the Committee of the Association in London, viz:—"All district outturn last month was about normal. The season has practically closed."

LORD HARDWICKE, the Under-Secretary of State for India, has not followed the beaten path by which the young patrician usually climbs to place and Parliamentery power. Diplomacy has apparently no attractions for him, since, after being an Attache at Vienna some years ago for a short time, he abandoned the career and took to other pursuits. He is now a member of the London Stock Exchange, and two years ago he became proprietor of *The Saturday Review*.

THE effect of the famine on forest administration in the Punjab is shown in almost every line of the Resolution on the work of the year 1899-00, and the effect of the forest administration on the famine is equally marked. The surplus, which amounted to two lakhs, would have been half-a-lakh greater, but for the impossibility of collecting dues in full, and the throwing open of forest reserves to free grazing was of inestimable benefit to the peasantry. Considering the nature of the year, and the fact that the Department continues undermanned, the results achieved were very satisfactory, and the thanks accorded to the officers by the Government are not merely formal. The area of unclassed forests was increased by over a million acres during the year by the transfer to the Department of the rakhs in the Mcoltan District, which have been previously managed by the Deputy Commissioner. An area of 629 acres is said to have been lost to the Department by riverain erosion, but it is not clear whether this was due to the operation of riverain law or to the conversion of forest land into unculturable waste.

THE "Neues Wiener Abendblatt" states that King Alexander of Servia applied recently to an insurance company to insure his life for a large sum. The company, however, refused, saying, that since the assassination of King Humbert no monarchs were accepted.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that our estimate of the cost of the new ball room recently added to Government House, Ootacamund, was excessive, for instead of costing some Rs. 80,000 the expenditure was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 35,000. The difference is very considerable, but even the smaller sum was, in the state of the Madras Government's finances, much more than ought to have been spent on such a luxury.

MARK Twain, having so gallantly fought and conquered his financial liabilities, is making it clear to lecture agents and editors that he will do no more pot-boiling. A few days ago one of the New York papers offered him five hundred dollars for about half an hour's work—an account of his impressions of a Bryanite meeting, which he might dictate to a reporter. The inimitable Mark replied that he was lazy and tired, and was going to bed!

MR. HORACE AVORY, who has applied for "silk," is senior counsel to the Treasury at the Old Bailey, at which court his father and brother have been at different times Clerk of the Arraigns. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1875, and though best known to the public as a criminal lawyer, he is also the leading authority on rating law and standing counsel to the L. C. C. in all their cases. He is forty-six years of age, but looks much younger.

RECENTLY the Bishop of London, who undoubtedly possesses a shrewd and pretty wit, was asked whether a story about his having laid a ghost by asking for a subscription, which was going the round of the papers, was truly assigned to him. He replied that there was not a vestige of truth in it, and that when he was a boy the same tale used to be told of Bishop Wilberforce. Dr. Creighton added that he supposed feeble and stale jests were so often assigned to bishops in order to gain some strength by way of contrast to their weakness! Dr. Creighton is particularly fond of children and of stories relative to children. He particularly favours those that tell of the theological puzzles of children and of the strange questions that thence ensue. Here is the last of these that I heard him tell (says "M.A.P."). A little girl was looking out of a window when an autumn gale was blowing. After watching the wind and its effects for some time, the child turned to her mother, and said, "Mother, did God make all the trees?" "Yes, my dear," was the reply, "of course He did." "Humph!" responded the little one, "they are soon coming to pieces again."

"THE MASTER CHRISTIAN."

AN INDIAN PRIEST'S REVIEW.

THE Rev. Father Carroll delivered a sermon at the R. C. Cathedral, Allahabad, on the subject of Marie Corelli's latest novel—"The Master Christian."

"More than once," commenced Fr. Carroll, "I have been requested to express from the pulpit my opinion regarding no less a person than Marie Corelli and her latest production, "The Master Christian." For my own part do I consider the doing so to be either agreeable or safe or even dignified? Not agreeable,—if Marie Corelli were a man, the case might be otherwise, but it is not considered courteous to attack a lady. But, on her part, she has spared neither religion nor its ordinances. That can't be helped. If a lady loses her temper and begins screaming at you, the best to be done is to make yourself scarce, and console yourself with the reflection that she hurts nobody but herself and those who are foolish enough to be in sympathy with her."

The Rev. Father proceeded:

"Not safe to venture my personal views for fear of arousing the vexation of any among you who may have written Marie C. in your birthday books as your favourite author. Another reason why it is not safe, is that by vouchsafing any notice to M. C. and her work, I might serve to advertise it all the more. Scarcely any fear, however, on that score, as I am confident I speak to those who have already devoured the book, or to those who have no inclination or leisure to empty both pocket and brains by the perusal."

The chief difficulty arises from the reflection that I must consult the dignity of the Catholic Pulpit. Marie Corelli may be an ornament at Wheeler and Co.'s bookstalls, or on the table of the idler; but she is scarcely a subject that would grace with dignity the pulpit of a Catholic Church.

But, then, it is represented that Allahabad is overrun with Marie Corelli's "Master Christians;" that people are all going to turn exemplary Christians after the model of that book; that it is to be feared my congregation will, every one of them, man, woman and child, be converted from the Christ and Christianity of the Gospels to be followers of a Christianity a la Marie Corelli!

Under such awful apprehensions I have no alternative left me but to satisfy the curious by setting before them some criticisms on the work referred to in hopes of their being able to form a correct judgment on that and similar productions.

It is with reluctance I offer even one word of my own in these criticisms. I shall refer only to the dedication of the book. "The Master Christian" has the honour to be dedicated "to all those churches that quarrel in the name of Christ." At the same time, the work from first to last is chiefly an attack on the Catholic Church and her Priesthood. This is hardly far on the terms of the dedication. The Catholic Church does not quarrel, and has no need of

QUARRELLING IN THE NAME OF CHRIST.

"Her's is the inheritance from Christ of the deposit of His whole truth revealed to men. She is in safe and undisturbed possession of what was her's from the beginning, and of what can never be taken from her." She can look on undisturbed, though she looks on with regret, at the quarrels of others in the name of Christ; and her comfort is that these are at length beginning to realize that they can end their quarrels only by submission to her. And, yet with strange inconsistency, "The Master Christian" make the Catholic Church the butt of sarcasm as the chief offender in Christian quarrels, and the staff on which the shreds of dissention are exhibited. Having said only that much of my own, I leave the rest to those who are better judges than myself; and in a spirit of fairness, I appeal to such testimony only which cannot be regarded as partial to the Catholic, or as prejudiced against the truth or blind to what is false.

The critics (few in number and short) are as follows:—

1. Mr. W. T. Stead.
2. "Saturday Review."
3. "Church Times."
4. "Blackwood's Magazine."

As per these extracts:—

Critics of all shades of excellence and of all schools and creeds are agreed in condemning the latest production. Mr. W. T. Stead, himself a genius of the erratic order, has a lengthy review of the book, "The Master Christian." In the current number of the "Review of Reviews," he says:—

"In contemplating the Church of Rome, Marie Corelli

CAN FEEL ONLY THE STENCH.

If it has any beauties they do not appeal to her. Hence she largely defeats her own end."

The "Saturday Review" says:—

"There is practically no plot, only a number of impossible incidents strung together to afford standing room for a crowd of ranters"

The writer in the "Review" has something to say also as to the woman's knowledge of French, Italian and English. He tells us she cannot even quote correctly, and instances the following blunders in her English prose: "in instead of into;" "to humbly precede;" "to literally obey;" "very dissatisfied;" "he had just closed the before open copy of the Gospels;" and so forth.

Another reviewer, in the "Church Times," declares that it is a debatable point, whether it is worth while to give such a volume serious notice. According to this writer, the sentences which Miss Corelli has written may reflect faithfully her own beliefs, but to others they seem grossly profane. "Our Lord is made to address the Pope in a speech punctuated with one hundred and three marks of exclamation, and . . . for pages together we have tirades against every Church ordinance." Finally, the reviewer declares that a careful perusal of the book filled him with "a disgust occassionally approaching to anger."

A writer in "Blackwood's Magazine" in the course of a scathing critique, says:—"Neither the crimes of this life nor the mysteries of the life to come have any terror for her. . . She at least is

NOT TRAMMELLED BY REVERENCE OR DECENCY.

She has no scruples in putting her common, pert, ungrammatical sentences even into the mouth of personages princely or divine . . If she did not possess the supreme gift we might perhaps object to her sanguine temerity. We might suggest, for instance, that a formal attack upon all the churches should not be made by an unlettered lady who knows not the rudiments of theology or criticism. We might point out in all modesty that to give your characters high sounding names, and to put such speeches in their mouths as would shame an orator of Hyde Park, is wicked irreverence. We might prefer a slight knowledge of English grammer to miles of obvious rhetoric. We might urge that a fluid style was an insufficient atonement for unblushing inaccuracy. For it must be confessed (by the critic) that Miss Corelli is irreverent, illiterate, rhetorical and inaccurate. Not even in the presence of trans-cendent genius can we forget who rushes in where angels fear to tread. What we like best about Marie Corelli is her simple sense of business. She finds out precisely what the public wants, and gives it to them piping hot; nor does she ever deceive herself with a foolish theory of perfection. The knows well enough that her work is not sanctified until it is sold."

I HAVE ONLY ONE APPEAL TO MAKE

to you on the subject of this or any similar book. Is there any one among you who does not respect his mother? What would be your sentiments were you told that a mountebank is about the place, with the trick of making his money by casting ridicule on the mother whom you love to adoration? To speak irreverently, there would not perhaps be many sound bones left in the man that would dare reflect on the merits of her whom you first learnt to know and love. Now, to put it in another way,—is not the Church your mother in the truest sense of the word? Are you not taught to believe and regard yourselves as children of God? Of what mother are you born children of God

Is it not through the Church which received you and regenerated you at the Baptismal Font? Has she

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE PUNISHMENT OF CHINESE OFFICIALS.

MURDER OF A BRITISH OFFICER IN CHINA.

Tungfuhsiang who hitherto has been omitted from the list of those to be punished has been deprived of his rank and ordered to disband 5,500 of his troops and take the remainder of the Army to Khansu.

News has reached Peking that Captain Watts Jones who was on a mission in Central China prior to the disturbances has been slowly tortured to death westward of Kalgan.

Two German columns have left Tientsin against a force of Chinese regulars at Tsangchan, sixty miles to the south.

The rebellion in Southern China is reviving.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER RAID NEAR LADYSMITH.

RECRUITING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SENSIBLE ADVICE FROM AN EX-BOER JUDGE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs from Bloemfontein that General Knox's Mounted Troops were engaged all last Sunday three miles to the north of Bethulie on the Smithfield Road with the Boers, who had a large convoy and were making for Orange River. The Boers headed off and retired in a north-easterly direction. Our troops are keeping in touch with them.

A Boer commando of fifty men has looted a store near Ladysmith, and maltreated the proprietress.

Over 2,300 recruits have joined the Irregular Corps in South Africa during November.

The ex-Chief Justice of the Orange Free State appeals to the Dutch clergy to combine and put an end to the war since foreign intervention is hopeless.

THE SEDITIOUS MOVEMENT IN CAPE COLONY.

A reign of terror exists at Stellenbosch in Cape Colony where youths are parading the streets displaying Republican colours with bands playing the Volkslied.

The telegraph line has been cut close to Grahamstown.

ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATION AT COLOGNE.

The British Consulate at Cologne was attacked on Monday but the police dispersed the mob.

Serenades and ovations which had been planned in Mr. Kruger's honour by different societies have been prohibited.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE LIBERALS.

LONDON, Dec. 5

The "Standard" says that Lord Rosebery is ready to return to the Leadership of the Liberal Party provided he is supported by Sir W. V. Harcourt and Mr. Morley, which is doubtful.

LORD HALIFAX GOES OVER TO ROME.

The "Dublin Evening Herald" states that Lord Halifax has decided to become a Roman Catholic.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION IN AMERICA.

The annual report of the American Immigration Commissioner states that Japanese immigration will produce serious trouble in the Pacific States unless it is checked.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

President McKinley has submitted to Congress the report of the Canal Commission, recommending the Nicaragua route, which is to cost upwards of 200 million dollars and be completed in ten years.

THE TSAR'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Tsar is now convalescent.

PUNITIVE COLUMN FOR SOMALILAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

A telegram from Simla states that the Army Head-quarters have received certain instructions about the Somaliland expedition but nothing is yet definitely decided. It is intended to send a small punitive column consisting of a small detachment of Cavalry and Infantry and a few guns.

THE AMIR ON THE BOER WAR.

The Amir of Afghanistan in an autograph letter, received by Sir Aequin Martin here, makes the following reference to the Transvaal war :—"It is matter for great congratulation to know that success has attained British arms and how bravely the British fought. It is also a happy thing to see that the Transvaal has been subdued and their pride broken."

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

The following are the final entries for the Viceroy's Cup :—Bravehimajar, Upguards, Dunbar and Influenza, all belonging to the Maharajah of Jodhpore and Simon belonging to Mr. Apcar.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GOVERNOR'S CAMP, SHAHBUNDER, Dec. 5.

Lord and Lady Northcote and party left Kotri on the morning of the 3rd instant and halted at Hajipur the same day, where Mr. Dunn, Superintending Engineer, and the local zamindars welcomed and accompanied his Excellency for a snipe shoot. The party left Hajipur on the morning of the 4th in the s. s. Outram, which anchored off Shahbunder, where the local zamindars assembled to meet the Governor.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

DISCUSSION ON THE INVASION OF ENGLAND IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

General Mercier made a sensational speech in the French Senate yesterday, when he discussed the contingency of the invasion of England by the French, which he maintained was perfectly feasible. He proposed a motion to include the plans regarding the same in the mobilisation scheme.

The President refused to submit the motion.

THE PROBLEM OF INVASION.

Schemes such as General Mercier propounded are exceedingly numerous. Almost every French soldier has one of his own. Our schemes of defence are as plentiful. In the hope that forewarned may be forearmed. Captain E. W. Cairne preaches the Gospel of efficient defence. Writing under this heading in the current number of the "National Review" Captain Cairne says he is very much afraid that the more closely one examines the military problem of a successful invasion of England the more one is convinced that the obstacles in its way are by no means insuperable—far from it—and that the peril of invasion is so real that it is a matter of the most vital importance that nothing should be left undone which may have the effect of increasing the obstacles in the way of an invader.

He proceeds :—

It is an old saying that there are numerous plans in existence for throwing an invading army into this country, but that no one has been able to devise a scheme for ensuring its safe return, and on this many people openly build their hopes that in no conceivable contingency shall we ever be required to fight an invader on our own soil. If our fleet were in the condition of overwhelming superiority in which all of us would like to see it, it may, I think be granted that, though the French might succeed in landing an army, they would never be able to safely withdraw it; but as things are I very much doubt if we can reckon with any great confidence even upon this. All will depend upon the result of the struggle in the Mediterranean. Should we succeed in destroying the enemies opposed to us in those waters, all will be well; but it would be extremely hazardous to risk everything upon the result of such a conflict, and we must also remember that our enemies may succeed in keeping our fleets occupied for many months by the simple expedient of remaining quietly under the guns of Toulon. In this latter eventuality the safety of England will depend entirely upon the reserve fleet, a contingency which it is impossible to regard without alarm and apprehension. But if the dangers of invasion by France in the course of a war with that Power are such as

CANNOT BE LIGHTLY DISMISSED,

the possibilities of a successful invasion being the first blow in a war, being, in fact, the first formal announcement that hostilities had been out, are so alarming that it is most vitally important that they should be placed plainly before the British public. The chances of a blow of this nature being attempted have been already discussed to some extent, but most people have reassured themselves by the old arguments that such a blow could not be prepared with any secrecy, and that our military organization would be easily equal to the task of hurling back in defeat any force which could be conveyed swiftly and secretly across the Channel. There appears also to be a very prevalent belief that France would not be "playing the game" if she attempted a "coup" of this description, and that all hostile movements will necessarily be preceded by a formal declaration of war. I may at once confess that I can nowhere find any justification for such a belief. I think it is too much to expect that France would deliberately forego the enormous advantage which she would undoubtedly gain by the successful execution of

A RAID UPON LONDON.

War between this country and France would be the most colossal struggle the world has ever seen. It is almost impossible to realize the immensity of the stakes for which the combatants would strive; when we reflect upon this, and also upon the enormus advantages which France would reap from a sudden and unexpected blow, are we justified in believing that any moral scruples, any mere considerations of equity, will hold her back? I cannot persuade myself of this.

There remain two arguments against the possibilities of its succeeding, comprised in the difficulty of the French completing their preparations without our knowledge, and in the chance that we would be able to frustrate such an attempt by military force. We may, I think, conclude that the army of invasion will be very weak in cavalry. Artillery, however, is an arm which cannot be left behind, in spite of the fact that the difficulties in the way of its transportation are even greater than in the case of cavalry; therefore, we may assume that a very considerable force of artillery, an arm to which the French have always been partial will accompany the expedetion. But the great bulk of the force will necessarily consist of infantry, and when we remember the extensive experiments which the French have lately been conducting with cyclist infantry, and the fact that between the South Coast of England and London there are very many excellent roads, we may conclude that a considerable proportion of the French army of invasion will consist of mounted infantry carried on cycles, whose rapid movements will be very apt to disconcert the defence unless, being forewarned, we take precautions in time. So we may conclude that the army destined for the invasion of England will consist chiefly of cyclist infantry, with a sprinkling of cavalry and a considerable force of artillery, armed with the new quick-firing field-guns, with which such satisfactory results have been recently obtained. The next question to be considered will be

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY REQUIRED

to break down our opposition and enter London, a strength which I have seen estimated at from fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand men. It is possible that such a force might suffice, but I think it is most probable that the French would attempt to land at least a hundered thousand men, the great bulk of whom would be infantry, with probably about a hundred and fifty guns. This force could be ferried across the Channel, without any difficulty by a fleet of transports with a gross tonnage of about a hundred and fifty thousand tons, or even less, a total which does not greatly exceed the average tonnage to be found in the French Channel ports on any day in the year. It has lately been ascertained that there are usually over a hundred thousand tons of shipping in the seven French Channel ports, a total which could be easily and secretly increased to the required total without raising our suspicions in the least. As for the stores required apart from ammunition, exceedingly little would be needed. The men would carry three or four days' rations on their persons to facilitate rapid movement and to save trouble, but the rich country through which the invading army would march could, and would, be compelled to furnish all the food required. Moreover, it would not be at all necessary to concentrate large forces at or near the ports of embarkation, a proceeding which would, in fact, defeat its own ends, but the numerous and efficient railways, with which northern France is provided, would be able to bring the troops rapidly to the ships at the appointed time. Under normal conditions there are quartered in the north of France and within an hour or so by rail or the sea at least hundred and fifty thousand men, consequently we can see that it would be quite unnecessary to arouse our suspicions by any movements of troops before the striking of the blow, but that it would be only essential to quietly warn the men to be employed at the last moment, and to issue to them then the rations and ammunition which they would need. The invading army would be able to live on the fertile country through which they marched, which is intersected by excellent roads and well provided with railways, consequently it would only be necessary to provide carriage for the reserves of ammunition which would have to accompany the expedition. All the cumbrous paraphernalia of hospital equipment, supply trains, &c., could be safely left behind, and it is most probable that the use of steam and oil motors on a large scale would enable the invaders to dispense with the large number of horses which would otherwise be required. In fact, it is probably that no animals would be embarked but the gun horses for the artillery, and the invalers would rely on replacing casualties by horses "commandeered" from the civilian population along the line of march. When we reflect on all these points it appears to me that we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that all the preparations necessary for a successful invasion of this country could be conducted with such secrecy that it is in the highest degree improbable that anything would leak out which would cause any alarm on this side of the Channel, or would have the effect of causing our authorities to make the counter preparations which would be required.

AN INVADING ARMY LANDING ON THE SOUTH COST

might be able to march on foot to London in three days; were the bulk of the invading infantry mounted on cycles, and I can see no reason why they should not be it is not easy to see anything to prevent their advance-guard establishing themselves on the positions, in which we hope to be able to make a stand against any invader, within twenty-four hours of their landing, before, in fact, we would, under existing arrangements, be able to make any preparations for fighting in defence of our capital.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.

THE MINISTERIALISTS UNEASY.

THE SIEGE OF PEKING LEGATION.

PARIS, Nov. 16.

With the closing of the Paris Exhibition there is an end to opportunities of which not so many Englishmen, as could be wished, have availed themselves. From the spectacular point of view and as a pleasure resort the Exhibition was not the greatest of its kind. It was smaller in scale and less attractively laid out than the Chicago Exhibition. But its collections, and therefore its opportunities, were in many respects unique. Some pleasure-seekers and "general visitors" may have come away from Paris disappointed. No specialists did so. Financially, the Exhibition appears not to have been an unqualified success. The one-franc admission tickets were being sold at the last for five centimes. Many of the concessionnaires have made bad bargains, but others have done very well. Politically, the Exhibition has been a success. The Government has lived through it peacefully; the reception of the Mayors was a great Republican demonstration, and the vast numbers of provincials who have visited the capital must have returned with their confidence in the existing order confirmed. Now that the Exhibition is over, our Paris correspondent sends a warning note. The "Nationalists" have preserved some sort of truce. They now consider themselves relieved from the necessity of keeping quiet. The end of the Exhibition may possibly mark the beginning of a period of excitement. The arrival of Mr. Kruger will furnish the mischief-makers with an opportunity after their own heart. Englishmen will do well to display what is supposed to be their characteristic phlegm.

Twenty millions of Exhibition tickets taken up by speculators remain unsold. Nevertheless the Exhibition was a great success. It was less gay than that of 1899, catered less for the vicious tastes, if it catered at all, and was vastly more interesting. Its retrospective museums were delightful. The Darwinian theory of the origin of species permeated all the classes and sections. The Centennial Collection of Paintings brought us face to face, as it were, with all the artists who have produced masterpieces since 1790. They enabled us in the portraits to become acquainted with the famous men and women of the century which followed. A comparison between the Centennial Exhibition and the retrospective one at the Little Palace, brought home to one the cataract which France shot at the end of the 18th century. She has since been navigating in rapids, but is not the worse for that. The interior of the Big Palace deserves to be pulled down, but Nicholas the Second Avenue and the Alexander Bridge form a thoroughfare of which Paris may well be proud. The Avenue of Nations can never be forgotten by anyone who walked there towards sunset. Paris was then so well-behaved, so good-humoured, amiable, and courteous. While the Exhibition extravaganza lasted, France affirmed her political unity at the banquet given by M. Loubet to the 26,000 mayors, a banquet that must have been impossible in any other capital. The sun also did his best to gladden the Exhibition sights and scenes. Paris has been enjoying six months of almost unbroken fine weather. The gold and silver medals awarded at the Exhibition were endless. When the vast number came to be looked into, the Government shrank from the cost. It is now decided that bronze medals only can be given, but those exhibitors classed as gold and silver medallists can take their bronze ones to the mint, and at their own expense have fac-similies struck. There is great grumbling at this decision, which certainly comes late in the day.

The last Sunday of the Exhibition has been saddened by a terrible railway accident outside Paris. The Paris-Nantes express at 10.49 a.m. collided with an excursion train taking visitors to the Exhibition. The shock threw the express engine off the line and down a cutting. The luggage vans of both trains, three carriages of the express, and two of the other were knocked to pieces. Eight dead bodies and twenty-three injured persons have been drawn from beneath the wreckage. The legs of one of the excursionists were jammed between two weighty masses of iron, and frightfuly fractured. He was there an hour and a-half before release was possible. The engine driver and stoker of the express were killed. Three ladies were so mutilated that only their clothes or their purses can lead to identification. A third-class carriage of the excursion train taking fire added to the horrors of the catastrophe, but all who were in it escaped. In the shock, the guard was tossed into the air and fell down stunned. But he soon came to, and helped the rescue party.

Another serious and singular accident to the Paris-Madrid express was reported on Nov. 15th. The train ran over an embankment into the fields, the carriages overturning and causing the death of from thirteen to twenty passengers and the serious injury of many others. The Peruvian Minister to Paris is among the killed, his wife, the Duchess of Canevaro, has both legs broken, her maid is killed, and one of the Legation staff, certainly, several others, probably, are dead. The passengers were at luncheon in the restaurant car when the accident happened. In this case the word accident is apparently no misnomer. It was a subsidence of part of the embankment which accounted for the train going over The risks of travel are greater than they need be sometimes; but in this instance it is probable that the accident really was unavoidable, though none the less sad on that account.

Ministerialists feel uneasy at the prospects of the Gouernment. It seems however, that the danger of Socialist opposition has been removed, and that a working majority can be reckoned upon. The Government will, nevertheless, be under fire during extra sittings, each week, until the Budget is voted. They will take place morning and evening on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Imagine all the electricity they will call out! The Budget, viewed as a whole, seems matter of fact, but its sections and subsections may well be fields of battle. The chapter headed "Reforms" is full of bones of contention. It includes Bills on Associations, a fund for retired working men, and an income tax. The "Associations" comprise the religious orders. Extra sittings on Thursdays are to be devoted to labour legislation, and on Fridays to interpellations, which will be dealt with according to priority. Foreign affairs will probably lead to some strange combinations. First there is Mr. Kruger's visit, and Sipido may be again brought forward. He could have been extinguished by the very clear text of the Franco-Belgian Convention, had it been submitted to the Chamber in the regular way. The next interpellation which has been given priority over every other, is to be on the Choisy-le-Roi catastrophe. It is hard to think the Government could be beaten upon that.

The wife of the President of the French Republic has no more official rank than the wife of an English bishop. Unless as hostess at the Elysee, actually discharging that function, she may be overlooked by Royal and Imperial stangers who call on her husband They give no offence when they ignore her. The Grand Duke Vladimir therefore went out of his way on November 13th and without any protocol obligation to do so, in paying a visit to Madame Loubet.. He told M. Loubet on Sunday at the shooting party at Rambouillet that he wished to pay her "ses hommages," and asked when he might hope to find her in. The President said she would be greatly flattered, and that he knew she would be at home.

Salson, who attempted to assassinate the Shah in Paris, was sentenced on Saturday to penal servitude for life. Like all his predecessors in this line, he seems to be a pure fanatic. He once watched behind a hedge for a whole day, with the intention of assassinating M. Casimir Perier. In the cross-examination he remarked, "My life has been so wretched ever since 1891." That this fact should have impelled him to an attempt upon the life of the Shah of Persia, is an interesting example of the logic of fanaticism. Anyone choosing to call it insanity might find some justification in the evidence given as to Salson's parentage. His father and grandfather were alcoholic. His mother became insane when she lost her farm. The prisoner himself has a pure brachycephalous head; the lobes of his ears are joined to the cheek, and there is hypertrophy of the lower maxillary. The Advocate-General alluded to the assassinations of Carnot, the Empress of Austria, and King Humbert, and to the escape of M. Casimir-Perier. He might have added the Prince of Wales's similar escape from the hands of Sipido. It is rather strange that some of our Continental friends scarcely recognise the seriousness of that attempted crime.

The Yellow Book on China has been distributed. It contains a novel feature, namely, M Pichon's "Journal of the Siege of the Legations." M. Piehon has not forgotten his skill in noting his impressions. This Yellow Book deals with the armed intervention of Europe in North China, the landing of French troops at Shanghai, the diplomatic steps taken inland in the Yang-tse Valley, at Hankow, and at Chungking, the capital of the wealthy province of Sze-chuen. M. Delcasse does not appear to have consulted M. De Giers, though we know he must have done so, but Russia seems to have been outside the collective action the French Minister brought about. It was only on the 13th of March that M. Delcasse telegraphed to Count de Montebello to inform the Russian Government, and to propose to it a naval demonstration. On that date M. Delcasse had a conversation to the above effect with Sir Edmund Monson, who at once informed Lord Salisbury. M. Cambon next day wrote to M. Delcasse : "Lord Salisbury tells me that he has heard from the British Minister at Peking of the eventuality of a naval demonstration in Chinese waters. Such a move he thinks would not be without danger, and in any case it would as yet be premature in the state of uncertainty in which they were. It was very hard to decide on a course. It was better to let thing ripen before resolving what to do. The United States Government had already told him it would not join in a naval demonstration. A move of this kind was contrary to its policy. Lord Salisbury then added : "And yet it will be needful for us to act in concert. The situation seems full of peril."

Things dragged on. They were optimistic at Berlin. On the 4th April the Marquis de Noailles reported that Count von Bulow attached no importance to the reports from China. He made light of the alarmist state of mind of the French Government, but the danger visibly increased. As the Powers could not agree on a concerted action, each decided on a naval demonstration on its own account. M. Delcasse asked M. de Lanessan to take strong measures, and at once. For the protection of the French, the French flag should be well represented in Chinese waters. M. Pichon, who had returned to Peking, was more alarmist than ever on 20th May. He and his colleagues asked that the military guards of their Legations be reinforced. M. Delcasse saw their was no time to lose in taking action to defend the French Legation and French citizens in China. He sent also a circular to the Powers, urging concerted action. What is very curious is that when he was doing so every one at the French Foreign Office was speaking in an optimistic tone of the state of China, and the Press reflected this optimism. Why it was professed it would be hard to think.

M. Delcasse must have chafed terribly between New Year's Day and mid-June. The late Count Muravieff, we know, though the Yellow Book does not say so, made light of M. Pichon's fears, and declared to the Czar that the Boxer movement was not of much account. Lord Salisbury understood its gravity, but was too slow to move. And, indeed, movement was hard with France only. This was not enough for the enterprising and clear-seeing French Foreign Minister. On the 4th of July he again tried to rouse the Powers. The Circular bearing that date proposes to hold the members of the Chinese Government personally responsible for the lives of Europeans and the Ministers. All the Powers agreed. On the 9th of July news came that Prince Ching had headed a counter-revolutionary movement at Peking. M. Delcasse telegraphed to the Consuls at Shanghai and Canton to apprise Ching that France was with him, and that if he saved the Ministers an arrangement honourable to him would be made. It was this telegram that saved the Legations. It divided parties at Peking. M. Delcasse next asked the Powers to fall into line with France in encouraging Prince Ching. Russia alone did so. The active Minister learned on 17th July from Admiral Courejolles that the Chinese expected whole cargoes of arms. Straight way he demanded of each and all of the Powers to forbid their exportation. Austria and Belgium gave satisfactory answers. Lord Salisbury said he was turning over in his mind a Bill to meet the case.

CALLING ON SUNDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Do you not think that the net result of the correspondence on this subject goes to show that ladies generally are somewhat in favour of receiving calls on Sundays? It seems to me that they appreciate the difficulties an everyday young man experiences in performing his social duties and would be willing to make concessions. Anyhow I for one mean to pay my calls on Sundays and I hope those ladies who disapprove of the practice will hang out their "not at home" boxes on the outer wall, so to to speak. The more the merrier (though it sounds brutal say so) and themore calls one can get in during the course of a morning. Calling under any circumstances is an infliction. Cannot some ingenious person devise some substitute for the heathenish custom.

—Yours, &c.,

DEBUTANT.

II.

Mr. Johnston, Mr. Johnston,
You have raised a mighty pother;
On the everlasting question,
How we'll call upon each other,

Mr. Johnston, Mr. Johnston,
Though your arguments are deep;
And persuasive; let me tell you,
We are just a flock of sheep.

If the "subse burra" Mem Sahib,
Chose to solve this question moot;
By receiving calls at midnight,
All of us would follow suit.

So far as concerns us, ladies.
What's th' opinion of the men?
"Calling is a ——— nuisance"
Doesn't matter how or when."

C.

III.

Oh, Mr. Johnston, whatever shall I do?
I won't dress up on Sundays to call from 12 to 2;
And I can't get out in office hours,
So do try if you can
Persuade the girls to call on me,
—I'm such a nice young man.

X.

P.S.—This is not meant to be rude.

JAPANESE MILL LABOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent in a contemporary has given the cost of mill daily labour in Japan. The highest is for the year 1899, which is given at 26·86 cents for male and 16·65 for female.

These figures have very little to do with the controversy. Japan being a small country compared with India the labour is limited, and the high rates ruling at present is in my opinion owing to too many mills being built in Japan in recent years, and which have created a great demand for labour. However, I give Bombay mill daily wages. I find as follows :—

For the year 1899—male ans. 9·06; female, ans. 6·40. The comparison is as follows :—

Average daily wages of Japan and Bombay mill hands for the year 1899 :—Japan—Male, ans. 6·71; and female, ans. 4·16; Bombay—Male, ans. 9·06; and female, ans. 6·40.

I have included the wages of manager, foremen and clerks at the mill. If I exclude them and take the labourers only, the figures work out as follows :—Male, ans. 7·91; and female, ans. 5·30.—Yours, &c.,

J. A. W.

HEJAZ RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Within twenty-four hours after I wrote my last letter to you on the question of the Hejaz Railway, I have the great pleasure and satisfaction to inform the Mahomedan public of Bombay, that the question of subscribing to the Hejaz Railway Fund has been very earnestly taken up by the Halai Memons of Bombay. It may now be hoped that, by the grace of God, other Jamats also will commence similar work in a philanthropic and generous-hearted spirit in their respective spheres of influence, and raise substantial amounts of money worthy of the religious instincts and large-heartedness of the Bombay Mahomedans. I may suggest that sums collected by different Jamats may be deposited in the French Bank, whose branch office is at Constantinople, till a general opinion is formed among the subscribers as to the best mode of transmitting money to the responsible officers in charge of this work at Constantinople. The following are the names of the Mahomedan gentlemen of the Halai Memon community who have subscribed to this Fund :—

	Rs.
Mr. Haji Abdulla Miyan Khandwani...	2,001
Mr. Haji Usman Daood.....	2,001
Mr. Haji Usman Abba.....	1,002
Mr. Rahmatulla Hajee.....	425
Mr. Haji Ibrahim Latif.....	261
Total Rs.	5,690

—Yours, &c.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space to say that I shall be very glad if any instrumentalists or vocalists, who may desire to join the Philharmonic Society, would send their names to me.—Yours, &c.,

D. B. BINNING,

Hon. Secretary, Bombay Philharmonic Society.

Byculla Club, Dec. 5.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. M. B. BHARBHAYA presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee yesterday afternoon. There were also present Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. J. MacDonald, Ibrahim Rahimtala, K. N. Wadia, S. D. Khote, Fazalbhoy Visram, H. Kennedy, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and Dr. Viegas.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Committee having disposed of routine business resumed the consideration of the budget estimates of expenditure, which were passed at Rs. 35,19,000 without discussion.

The Chairman pointed out that the only alterations the Committee had made in the budget from that framed by the Commissioner and the Chief Accountant was in retaining the water rate at four per cent. and the town duty on ghee at ten annas intead of eight annas.

THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Committee proceeded to consider the draft review of the Commissioner's report on the municipal administration during last year. The review, as already published, was adopted with but a few literal alterations.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at noon on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 8 a.m. next Saturday. The following is the list of passengers :—

Alexander 2 Misses
Alexander Mr W
Bowden Mr F M
Butler Lieut H M
Brying Mrs J S
Brookes Rev J
Borella Mrs
Bernard Miss M W
Beathy Rev Martyn
Carlyon Rev H C
Charlton Mr Mrs and child
Coates Mr C H
Curtis Lieut G
Curtis Mrs and child
Chaffe Miss
Down Sergt
David Mrs and child
Ellis Mrs
Fox Miss
Fairme Mr R
Fey Mrs E
Forrans Mr
Grant Mr and Mrs
Hamlyn Mr and Mrs F
Horsfall Mr
Hamilton Mrs
Hamilton Master
Hamilton 2 Misses
Hunter Mr and Mrs D
Innes Mr H D A
Inverarity Mr J D
Jarrad Miss
King Mr and Mrs J H
Korridge Sergt
Lawrence Mrs E
Leighfield Mr E J
Lyons Mr V
Lamb Mr J V
Love Mr R C
Lambert Mr G B
Martin Mr G B
Montgomery Miss
Morris Mr and Mrs W
Michell Mr and Mrs R B
Moone Mr G F
Myine Mr W H
MacNeagh Mrs
MacNeagh Mr E
Mayer Lieut
Nissim Mr and Mrs R M and infant
Oertel Mr F C
Orton 2nd Lieut G B
Oliver Mr P
Pal Mr G N
Penwarden Mr
Parker Major and Mrs W F
Parr Miss
Prim Miss
Ramsay Prof and Mrs
Russell Mrs and infant
Ram Mr B
Russell Mr C F
Stanley Miss
Schuff Miss
Scott Mr H A
Spence Mrs M and child
Shilliday Rev J
Shah Mr M N
Strager Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Tasca Miss
Wise Mrs
Wise Miss
Warlow Harry Mr L
Wilson Mr A
Wilson Mr
Williamson Mrs
Wheatley Lieut L
Ward Mr J H
Ward Mrs and child
Ward Mr T J

PERSIAN IMPORT AND ROAD DUES.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE following copy of a Memorandum on the subject of the arrangement arrived at with native merchants trading in South Persia for the payment of import and road dues on goods brought into Persia the via the Southern ports, has been addressed by Finance Department to the Chamber of Commerce and the leaing newspapers :—

The duty imposed on exports and imports according to the Russo-Persian Treaty of 1828 is 5 per cent *advalerme*. This duty is applicable (under the most-favoured-nation clause of their treaties) to the commerce of other nations with the exception of Turkey. Turkish subjects pay 6 per cent. on imports and 12 per cent. on exports with the exception of tobacco and salt which pay 75 per cent.

Goods imported or exported by Persian subjects pay a reduced duty varying according to the province and the nature of the goods.

Foreign merchants pay no other tax (such as a trade or profession tax) with the exception of the rahdari; i.e., a tax on loads carried on the public roads. It is argued that this tax is not such a charge on foreign commerce as is forbidden by the Treaty, but is similar to the internal charges levied in European countries such as the "octroi" and is therefore justifiable under the general usage of nations.

The "rahdari" varies in different provinces. Efforts have been made however by the new Customs Administration to impose a uniform Tariff calculated on the distance the goods are carried. At present, (and for the last year) the tax has been reduced to a uniform charge, irrespective of distance, of 22 shahis per load of 40 batmen (equal to 5d. per 250 lbs. or about one-tenth per cent on ordinary cotton goods) on all goods accampanied by a document (javaz) showing that the 5 per cent. duty has been paid at the port of entry.

This is a sensible reduction on the former system by which the duties ipaid amounted in some cases to 19 per cent of the value of the merchandize.

The Government proposed to the Persian merchants in the South a modification of the existing tariff by which native merchants would pay 5 per cent at the port of entry and 22 shahi per mule load; with 2 and half per cent on exports (with the exception of certain products such as opium, cereals and animals).

Some merchants have accepted this proposal; other however, have preferred to submit to the former system paying a reduced tariff at the port of entry (from 2 to 4 per cent according to the nature of the goods) and paying in addition the former rate for rahdari on internal transport.

It is probable that in time the new system will be generally adopted. The Government does not gain in point of revenue but there is a manifest advantage in the simplification of the conditions of import trade, (foreigners and natives being so far as regards imports put up on the same footing.)

For Foreign goods imported at Bushire and brought to Teheran the charges are 13 Krans for a javaz and Consular ass (one javaz for all goods cleared at the same time) and a charge of about 11 shahis per load at Shiraz, Ispahan, and Teheran respectively on clearance from the local Customs Houses and 22 shahis per load rahdari if the javaz is not more than eight months old. The total cost would come to considerably under 1 per cent on common cotton goods, ■.■. Khaki drill, or including carriage and duty, about 25 per cent such goods imported *via* Bushire to Teheran in the summer season.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

SPEECHES AT SUKKUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LEAVING Khairpur by special train in the morning of the 26th ultimo their Excellencies and party arrived in Sukkur. The Municipal Commissioners of Sukkur, the principal Jagbirdars and Zamindars of the District and a numbers of local residents, official and non-official, were present on the station. Their Excellencies having alighted, Mr. J. L Rien, the Collector, presented the principal people present to his Excellency. After breakfast his Excellency granted short interviews to Mir Rustom Khan II. Talpur, H. H. Mir Ali Madad Khan, Mirs Mir Mahomed, Abdul Hussein, Shah Mahomed, the Pir of Rohri and a few others.

The first portion of the evening was spent in sight-seeing and visiting places of local interest, such as the water-works, the mouth of the Sukkur canal, and the forts. As it began to grow dusk, one by one, a number of lights appeared on the opposite bank of the river, till soon thousands of oil-buttees lighted up the place from the old Fort of Bukkur to a considerable distance down stream, including the islands of Sadh Beyla and Din Beyla. The same evening their Excellencies entertained a small party to dinner, and afterwards held a reception in a spacious shamiana on the river bank.

On the following morning, their Excellencies visited the Lansdowne Bridge, the Nara Supply Channel and the "holy city of Rohri" and honoured their reverences the Mujawars of the "War Mubarak" or the "Blessed Hair" with a visit. After breakfast his Excellency received addresses from the Sukkur Municipality, the District Local Board of Shikarpur, and the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam.

His Excellency in reply said :

Gentlemen,—It is my very pleasing duty to tender to the representatives of the three bodies who have presented me with addresses, Lady Northcote's and my own sincere thanks for the warm welcome you have accorded and likewise to express our hope that we may be spared at a later period of our residence in Bombay to revisit Sind, under circumstances as favourable as the present. I shall have an opportunity, in the course of a few hours, of addressing a few remarks to those who may do me the honour of attending my darbar. For the present I will confine myself to the points raised in your addresses. First in regard to the address from the Sukkur Municipality, I may say that I notice with the greatest pleasure that that address and one of the two others present one most unusual feature inasmuch as they contain no demands for public money, and this is the more creditable to Sukkur, because I am well aware that not only have you had your own troubles in regard to plague expenditure in the past and during the present year, but you have had thrown upon your resources the expense of keeping a large number of refugees from outside Sind, who have been thrown on your charity on account of the terrible famine with which India has been afflicted. Not only that but I learn with very considerable regret that in consequence of the opening of the Kotri-Rohri Railway a check, which I hope will prove to be only temporary, has been imposed on your commercial prosperity. With regard to the question of your water-supply I realise and sympathise very much in the difficulties which you lay before me. I am very glad to learn that you contemplate the introduction of the meter system, which has already demonstrated by much experience its great value, and that you are fully alive to the absolute necessity of checking waste of water, that valuable commodity on which the prosperity and very existence of Sukkur and of Sind depend. I sincerely re-echo your hope that the establishment of bonded warehouses may prove of great commercial value to your city. There is one subject not alluded to in your addresses but on which, with your permission, I will say a word of warning, and that is to urge upon the consideration of the Sukkur Municipality the great importance of considering whether the compulsory provisions of the Vaccination Act should not be introduced into the city. You know from your plague experience the terrible ravages that any epidemic may cause, and you know that the ravages of small-pox are not inferior to those caused by plague. You, the representatives of the Sukkur Municipality, the Shikarpur District Local Board and the Mahomedans of Upper Sind, all unite in expressions of gratitude and loyalty to her Majesty the Queen; and as her Majesty's representative in the Bombay Presidency I accept this devotion with the most profound sense of thankfulness, and I venture to hope that the success of her Majesty's forces in South Africa may speedily result in the establishment of an honourable and lasting peace. The Municipality of Sukkur say, in conclusion, that if they have occasion at any time to make representations to the Bombay Government they hope those representations may receive sympathetic consideration. To that request, gentlemen, I can give an unqualified assent. It is impossible as you know for me and my colleagues to do much in the way of rendering material assistance, but such aid as we can give we shall give you in as sympathetic a spirit as possible. Turning to

THE DISTRICT BOARDS ADDRESS

I must congratulate that body on their present prosperity and say that I fully realize the great difficulty which they and the inhabitants of Sukkur have been put to in the past on account of heavy charges. I am very pleased to notice the interest which is taken in horse and mule-breeding, and I sincerely hope that the show you are about to hold will meet every success. I would impress upon the whole of Sind the importance of this question and invite the zamindars to profit by the action Government has taken in placing stallions of approved blood for the benefit of horse breeders generally. If time permits I shall be very happy to visit your Veterinary Dispensary in Shikarpur. With respect to the question of Government aid in connection with the cost of sinking wells, I will only say that financial exigencies necessitated its suspension in 1897, but I hope that suspension will only be temporary. With reference to the imposition of tuition fees referred to in the third paragraph of your address, I receive your remarks with pleasure, and again I would urge upon the whole body of Sind zemindars the importance of bearing a small and justifiable charge in the interests of education rather than allow the intellectual development of the province to lag behind its material progress. The only other matter to which you refer in your address is the formation of the Larkana Collectorate. I may say that it is the opinion of Government that the growing prosperity and importance of Sind does demand a redistribution of official duties and the whole question is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and I hope that their decision will not now be long postponed.

Addressing the gentlemen of

THE ANJUMAN I-ISLAM

His Excellency continued. In regard to the extension of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to Sind I cannot do more than repeat what I said in Hyderabad. You are aware that Government have the power to extend certain provisions of the Act to any other portions of the Presidency, but at present the whole question of alienations of land is under the consideration of the Government of India, and it is only courteous and fair to them to await their reply before expressing my views on this subject. In the matter of the general question of increased Mahomedan representation I can assure you that Government will observe with interest the progress they trust to see made by the Mahomedans of Sind, which will qualify them for posts in municipal and public offices. With reference to the specific request made on the subject you are aware that a Bill has been prepared, revised and considered, and I trust that when it is published it will give satisfaction to Hindus and Mahomedans alike. You may rest assured, gentlemen, that as her Majesty's representative in the Bombay Presidency I have the very greatest pleasure in receiving those expressions of loyalty and devotion which your address contain from the Mahomedans and the people of Sind, and I have only to thank you once more on behalf of Lady Northcote and myself and to say that we shall carry away from Sind none but the most pleasant recollections.

A DARBAR AT SUKKUR.

At 4 p.m. their Excellencies drove to the large shamiana, which had been erected on the plain below the Collector's kacheri and held a dar

Khan I., to whose age, weakness of character and misfortunes he owes it that he himself is no longer ruler of this part of the country. You see before you his Highness Mir Ali Madad Khan, the grandson of Mir Mubarak, with whom the British made treaties. There sits Shams-ul-ulama, the Pir of Rohri, on whose predecessor as well as on himself Government have bestowed that high title for valuable service to Government in repressing the outrages of a band who professed to be his disciples by using the power and influence of his faithful followers to put an end to their crime. Next to him Sir, sits another Pir of great reputation, in Upper Sind. You see, Sir, the great land-holders of Sind without whose loyalty and willingness to serve Government in times of stress, is of exceptional value when the capricious Indus bursts its banks spreading destruction far and wide, when bands of outlaws or dacoits, whether within the borders of Sind or from outside it, attempt to harry the peaceful inhabitants. On their own influence and the aid of their tenantry or of the members of the tribes of which they are the head, the local officers greatly depend. They ever come loyally forward to assist the Government in defeating or arresting marauders, tracking murderers and burglars, or closing breaches in embankments, or diverting floods. Rewards to men like them will be presented to-day in well-deserved cases, and also some hard-working servants of Government are not to be forgotten. One man whom we are going to ask your Excellency to reward performed on the last occasion of a brutal outrage by dacoits in Upper Sind, an act of real heroism. He held on to a dacoit who was escaping till his own hand was lopped off, and even then he was brave enough still to cling to his prey till assistance arrived and the dacoit was secured. (Applause.) I will not detain your Excellency any longer except to express thanks of the Mirs, Jaghirdars, and Zemindars of Upper Sind, for having consented to preside at this darbar and to distribute the rewards which I again venture to say are in all cases thoroughly merited. (Cheers.)

Mr. Rien next called each recipient to the dais and recited a short account of the services for which the reward was granted.

His Excellency addressing the darbaris, said:

Mirs, Pirs, Jagirdars, Zemindars and Gentlemen,—It has already been my good fortune to meet the representatives of the various local bodies of Sakkur and Shikarpur and to address a few words to them upon topics of local interest. Therefore, it will be unnecessary for me to detain you this afternoon at any great length. But I cannot but take the opportunity which this durbar offers me of renewing the expression of Lady Northcote's and my own deep thanks to you all for the kindly welcome you continue to extend to us in Sind. You can appreciate the feelings of relief with which we find ourselves, after nine months of constant anxiety and care for the trouble in connection with plague and famine which has desolated the Presidency, in a portion of that Presidency where you have at the moment no serious cause of anxiety or complaint. I am glad to be able to congratulate you all heartily upon the copious inundation and on the excellent crops. Much of your prosperity you owe to the best and most natural cause to which prosperity can be attributed, *viz.*, to your own exertion. Gentlemen, I would like to impress two things upon you this afternoon. In the first place I have to thank many of you for the great assistance you have given to her Majesty's representatives in maintaining law and order throughout Sind. I would strongly urge upon you to continue to persevere in your efforts to afford to the police and the constituted authorities the utmost assistance in your power in the suppression of dacoity. Although I have had one conspicuous instance of gallantry amongst you in the shape of a man who lost his hand rather than abandon Government's lawful prey, yet I have learnt with some concern that in this District, and notably in some portions of the Mehar Division less ample assistance than I could wish has been given to the police in the tracking out of dacoits and even in bringing murderers to justice. Considering that Sind is a Province, where Mahomedans and Hindus live together in unity and happiness, it is not too much to ask you that you will all co-operate heartily against those common enemies, who seek by creating a feeling of insecurity in one part of the Province to discredit the whole province to which you are so devotedly attached. Government have not failed to appreciate in the past, and they will not fail to appreciate in the future, the efforts of those who may assist them in maintaining the peace in Sind. The second point upon which I wish to say a few words to you is to thank many of you for the conspicuous zeal with which you have aided the officers of Government in carrying out the great work of irrigation to which Sind owes so much, and to ask you to continue to render to the officers of Government all the service possible in your power, whether it be in the repairing of breaches in canals or in whatever way you can best assist them, by accepting their advice or listening to the appeals which they may address to you. There is no man present but must be aware of the enormous blessings Sind owes to irrigation. And Government have shown their appreciation of the fact, not only by what they have done in the past in the way of the Sind, Dhanraj and Pritchard canals but the hope in the early future to continue this good work. We hope ere long to overhaul the whole system of the great western Nara canal and we are now undertaking, at a cost of fourteen lakhs to construct the Mahiwah canal, which will so much benefit the two northern talukas of Sind; and by what we are doing on the Ford canal I hope this District of Shikarpur will profit very much. Many other projects of a similar kind are being carefully considered and discussed and I trust in a short time other works of great utility will be taken in hand. Concurrently with this active policy of irrigation some of you are, no doubt, aware that a modification of the policy of Government is taking place in regard to the treatment of the junior members of the great houses of Sind. The Government pensions which have hitherto been allowed to the whole family, will in future be confined to two or three senior representatives only and the younger members will be encouraged and assisted to work out their own prosperity by being placed in a position similar to that of the cadets of the great houses in England. They will be urged, advised, and assisted by Government to take up for cultivation portions of land, and if they enter upon that task in the spirit, intelligence, zeal and industry with which I believe they will undertake it, I am confident that, at no distant date, they will find themselves in a position of infinitely great authority, weight and prosperity, than under the present antiquated arrangement. Gentlemen, if this is to be their happy fortune, it is necessary that they should start upon the work well-equipped from an educational point of view. I hear therefore with pleasure of the liberal donations already made to the Madressah, and I would urge upon those zemindars who can afford it to do all they can to foster that Institution. Above all, let me repeat what I have already said this morning. I trust no man in Sind will hesitate for one moment to pay those tuition fees, moderate in themselves and rightly demanded, which will bring the ample reward of beneficial effects by the education they will promote. A great deal of your prosperity you owe to your own exertions. Some of your prosperity, I think, Government may justly claim. But there is one whose name I must bring forward prominently on the present occasion, a gentleman to whom you owe an almost immeasurable amount of your prosperity. I refer to your retiring Commissioner, Mr. James (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It is true that Mr. James has had the advantage of being supported in his work by his zealous, able and enthusiastic body of fellow-workers engineers, Revenue and judicial officials; and officers of all kinds, European and Native, have rendered him devoted and intelligent assistance. But Mr. James has been their general. Mr. James is about to return to his native country loaded with honours, respected, esteemed and admired by those to whom he is about to return. He will go back, I have no doubt, with mixed feelings of joy at returning to his native land and feeling of regret at quitting a scene at which he has laboured so arduously and so successfully. Let it be his comfort to think that he has written his name deeply on the hearts of all Sind—(cheers)—and may I not venture to assure him in your name that he will leave the country with the reputation of one to whom Sind owes a debt of gratitude, which Sind can never repay. (Applause.) I would say more, if he were not present, and perhaps in his modesty he would not approve, but where the heart is full the mouth cannot refrain from speaking. (Applause.)

At the termination of his Excellency's address R. B. Naraindas translated the substance into Sindhi for the benefit of the darbaris.

Mr. Leslie Stephen is to contribute a paper on "The Triumph of Rationalism in Religion" to the forthcoming issue of the "Agnostic Annual." This is to be a special edition, issued as a "twentieth century double number." Other contributors to the same number will be Professor Ernst Haeckel, Professor J. S. Mackenzie, Professor A. W. Momerie, Mr. G. J. Holyoake, Mr. J. Allanson Picton, and Mr. John A. Hobson, whose subject is "The Religion of John Ruskin." The "Agnostic Annual" is issued from the office of "The Literary Guide and Rationalist Review," 17, Johnson-court, Fleet-street. The articles in the guide, deal, mainly, with religion, philosophy, science, and ethics "from a rationalist standpoint." Why not discard, the negative word agnostic (even though Huxley introduced it) for the positive designation, rational, or rat onalist? Minds are not nurtured by mere negation, and in the word agnostic there is just the ghost of a suggestion of a rest-and-be-thankful, dosn't matter, don't care attitude. Students of "rationalistic" literature should know that Professor Haeckel's "The Riddle of the Universe at the Close of the Nineteenth Century," a book already famous on the Continent, has just been published by Messrs. Watts, and Co. Professor Haeckel is one of the highest authorities on evolutionary processes. But the riddle still is, and ever will will be, a riddle.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULT.

INTERMEDIATE ARTS EXAMINATION.

The following candidates were declared last evening to have passed the examination:—

FIRST CLASS.

Bhide, Mahadeo Visnu Dhavle, Shanker Ballajee

SECOND CLASS.

Abdul T S Mohamedbhai
Abhyankar L Raghunath
Apte D Vishnu
Bangi A Jamaludin
Bapat S Vishnu
Baptista Alexander
Belvalkar S Krishna
Bhagat T Manekial
Bhagchandani S Mangharam
Bhaivar S Kalichoru
Bijlani N Nowalrai
Bulimoria R Bomonji
Chandiramani U Madandas
Chitre P Dinkar
Chokshi M Hiralal
Cholkar V Shankar
Commissariatwalla M Sorabshah
Dalal G Hiralal
Daru B Dayabhai
Dave N Pranjivan
Desai, P Bhagubhai
Desai, K Nagarji
Doctor Pestonji Perojsha
Dvivedi, Mentisl Shamaldas
Erach, Jehangir Sorabji
Gamadia, Rustom Nowroji
Gamadia, Sorab Naoroji
Gokhale, Ganesh Hari
Gunderia, Nanabhoy Chunilal
Gune, Bhalchandra Damodar
Guzdar S Cooverji
Irani G Kharshedji
Jasawala K Ratanji
Jatkar B Hanmant
Javdekar V Ganesh
Jayakar M Ranganth
Joshi N Krishna
Kanitkar R Anant
Kotwani T Hasanand
Lakhani I Valimahomed
Lalkaka M Ratanji J
Lalvani T Utamchand
Limaye G Hari
Madan D Meherjibhai
Malkani J Murlimal
Mardhekar V Balvaram
Mehta V Nandshankar
Mirchandani T Maniram
Modi H Vardhaman
Mone T Vasudev
Naik K Venkatesh
Pakvasa M Mancharam
Panthaky S Framroze
Patell N Dhunjishaw
Patell P Dhunjishaw
Phirvani S Nursingdas
Punegar K Edalji
Samsi V Anantrao
Shiveshvarkar W Ghanesham
S A Framji
Vachha P Bejanji
Vader V Hari
Valdya V Govind
Vasawada N Harilal

PASS CLASS.

Advani A Hukmatrai
Advani J Menghraj
Anjaria C Manishankar
Apte H Bhikaji
Asara J Velji
Ashavaid R Edolji
Ashtaputre N Vasudev
Asnekar S Keshav
Bahadurji A Mervanji
Bakshi G Hathising
Balliwala K Ardeshir
Bannar B Annaji
Bapat V Bhalchandra
Bhat T Jayashankar
Bhat V Damodar
Bhat J Dalpatram
Bhavnani K Asudamal
Billimoria N K Pestonji
Buch M Fernandas
Bulchandani L Tulsidas
Butti B Modiram
Cama F Camaji
Carvalho A Edith
Chebbi K Annaji
Chhaya C Ambaram
Choksi N Narotamdas
Commissariat H Framjee
Commissariat K Rutanshah
Dadachanji B Meherwanji
Dalal H Nagindas
Dalal K Pestanji
Dalal N Balgovandas
Dalal S Somnarayen
Damale K Vishnu
Damkevala F Jivaji
Dandekar E Narayan
Dandekar K Manadeo
Dandekar M Kashinath
Dange G Gangadhar
Dange V Govind
Dastur F Hormasji
Dastur R Kaikhosru
Dastur C Sitaram
Datar G Vinayak
Desai B Chotubhai
Desai, F Sunderlal
Desai G Ravishankar
Desai, H Amulakhrai
Desai, I Jijibhai
Desai, J Mancherji
Desai, K Shonabhai
Desai, K Ishik ji
Desai, K Narsilal
Desai, K Ambalal
Desai, M Bapubhai
Desai, P Jasvantrai
Desai, V Achyut
Desai, Y Witoba
Deshpande, B Govind
Dharwad, B Vasudev
Dholakia, J Vajeshankar
Daru, G Gopilal
Divatia, V Bhimrao
Doshi, Manilal Nathubhai
Dubash Kaikhusru Jamshedji
Engineer, Rustomji Mervanji
Gadkari, K Vinayak
Gadre, D Gangadhar
Gadre, G Mahadev
Gandak M Chhaganlal
Garud, S Dhonddero
Gayatonde, V Gopal
Genani, T Tilumal
Ghadiali, M Hormusji
Godbole, D Purushottam
Godbole, M Ramchandra
Godboli, S Kashinath
Gokhale, D Ramchandra
Gbokhle, S Vinayak
Gokhale, S Ganesh
Gupte, G Appaji
Hajirnis M Ganesh
Hathi G Kalyanrai
Hindia C Durgaram
Hupet G Krishna
Jaily C Pranlal
Johisar P Lilachar
Joshi D Ramchandra
Joshi K Anant
Joshi K Bapuji
Joshi S Panthar nath
Kachhila M Laiji
Kaji M Kashidas
Kane D Krishnaji
Kankesar S Ganesh
Kantharia B Chhotalal
Kapadia D Ratanji
Kapadia J Bamanshaw
Kapadia T Dorabji
Karaka F E Dadabai
Karandikar V Narayan
Karmarkar V Vinayak
Katdare N Sakaram
Kazi B Habibuddin
Khandvala D Maganlal
Khare M Narayan
Khergamwala J Sorabji
Khopkar S Ramkrishna
Kirloskar G Raghunath
Kirpalani P Parumal
Kolatkar H Venkatesh
Kolatkar N Vishnu
Kolkar K Krishna
Kothiali H Guracharya
Kothandi G Ranji
Kothare R Pandurang
Kulkarni K Gurunath
Kulkarni S Narayan
Kumana K Kalaji
Kuntekar K Nagappa
Kurtkoti B Krishnappa
Lala Naoroji Ardeshir
Lalwani B Gyanchand
Lam s Dadabhoy
Lawate S Ganesh
Lego E A de
Limaye D Ramchandra
Limaye K Pandurang
Limaye V Narayan
Loda D Hemandas
Luana H Harji
Majumdar M Vaman
Malkani K Lokumal
Manghirmalani H Jashanmal
Mankar P Anandrao
Marathe G Sadashiv
Martatia M Barjarji
Maru H Kalyanrai
Masuna P Manekji
Mehta A Mulchhandbhai
Mehta J Dayarao
Mehta M Joosh
Mehta M Krishnamukhram
Mehta M Mulshankar
Mehta M Virchand
Mehta M Pallonji
Mehta K Byramji
Meisaeri v Anandji
Mirchandani H Jashanmal
Murza K Edal ji
Modgi V Narayan
Mogre K Bhagvant
Mohoikar G Madhav
Moulvi M H A Bakhsh
Munshi L Vardesh
Mozumdar M Sarvottam
Naik S Sitaram
Nanjingud K Shrinivas
Naigund V Gangadhar
Oza D Parmanandas
Palekar K Raghoonath
Pamnani C Kishindas
Pandit V Venkatesh
Paranjpe G Atmaram
Parasharami D Keshao
Pareka M Lallubhai
Parigh C Chunilal
Parulkar S Bapulal
Parulkar P Jagannath
Patavardhan N Govind
Patel A Mathurbhai
Patel M Han jibhai
Patel M Otambhai
Patel S Chhotalal
Patel V Mendarjibhoy
Pathak K Keshavshankar
Patnaa G Rewashankar
Patki G Ramchandra
Patwardhan M Hari
Patwardhan P Gopal
Pavar S Kashinath
Pednekar V Gnanasham
Pendse S Pilaji
Phadnis G Vasudev
Pnadke M Keshao
Potnis R Vaman
Pradhan B Ramchandra
Puranik B Gopal
Purohit M Vaman
Rajopadhye G Ramchandra
Ranade A Rango
Ranade N Lakshman
Rane M Balaji
Raval D Pranjivan
Sane N Sitaram
Sanghani K Jagjivan
Sanjana J Edalji
Savanur H Venkatesh
Savarkar G Gharo
Sawalgi K Kaiyanrao
Sayyan S Rahimtulla
Sayeed J Achrattal
Sethna F Hormasji
Sethna M Ardeshir
Shah B Vithaldas
Shah G Pranjivandas
Shah K Amthalal
Shahane K Yashvant
Shahani N Utamsing
Shaikh A S Bahadur
Sharf G Ghulamali
Sheth D Narbhram
Sheth J Dalpatbhai
Sheth L Bhikhabhai
Shidhaye N Tryambak
Shukla N Liladhar
Sitaram Parashuram
Sohoni V Sadashiv
Sonalkar K Sitaram
Sony N Laxmichand
Takle N Hari
Talavadekar S Balkrishna
Talpade K Shamrao
Tamboli C Kavasji
Thacker P Lavji
Thanevala P Dadabhai
Thatte D Balvant
Thosar P Narayan
Thosar V Narayan
Tipnis L Govind
Torlani H Jaffer
Tralikoya M Bapooji
Trivedi B Natverji
Trivedi H Manishankar
Trivedi M Nanji
Trivedi N Jayashankar
Tulpule C Vishnu
Tulpule C Vishnu
Unvala B Manekji
Utgikar R Ganesh
Vadekar G Lakshman
Vaidya D Gopijud
Vaishnav B Jadavrai
Vanjari S Mainaji
Vaze B Balvant
Virkar M Bajaji
Vora C Harjivan
Vora N Kunverji
Wadia P B Pestonji
Wagh M Shamrav
Walker J Simeon
Watwe P Ganesh
Yadav K Nanji

THE GUZERAT REVENUE INQUIRY.

The Guzerat Revenue Inquiry is now proceeding at Hansot. Bai Nani, a Koli woman, said her husband, the year before the famine, left the village to seek employment. One day when he was away the talati, the karkun, a sepoy, and some others came to her hut and demanded the assessment due from her husband. She could not pay it, and they, therefore, attached, among other things, a plough, a yoke, a hand-spinning wheel, a bedstead, a rope used for drawing water, a cart wheel, copper-pots and a number of other household utensils. Having done this they told her and her son, a lad of 12, to leave the hut. She begged to be allowed to stay. They said, "No, you may go to your relatives." Afterwards the karkun ordered her to accompany him to the village Utara. She at first refused, but afterwards consented to do so. Here her son was beaten by the karkun until a man, named Vallubb, interfered, and the boy was saved from further molestation. Then she was made to give up an eight-anna piece, tied up at one end of her sari, and to get this from her a sepoy threatened her with assault. She was deprived of her neck and ear-ornaments and obliged to undo the kachhro, the portion of the sari tucked up at the back. Then she had to remove her bodice. In this state she was made to stand for some time, and was then turned out. Deprived of her home she was given shelter by a neighbour, who, on receiving a mandate from the officials, turned her out. Previous to this a bhungee was sent to take her to the Utara. But she would not go. She passed one day in the fields and then went to Olpad, where she stayed a few days with Lala, the patel of Panjroli. Several days after she was allowed to re-enter her hut at Obha. In view of this ill-treatment she sent a complaint to the Collector, and an attempt was subsequently made to persuade her to say that she had not done so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tribhowan Rewadas, the karkun said she sent the complaint to the Collector a month after the occurrence, but she was ill for a few days, and she could not get a petition writer soon enough.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port Bombay held on the 27th November.

CONTRACTS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 22nd November 1900, forwarding the following tenders for the supply of provisions, cocoanut oil (1st class) for light-house use, cocoanut oil and castor oil and stationery, English-made and Indian made, during the year 1901:—

For provisions Mr. Ally Mahomed (fire-wood only), Messrs. McCausland & Co., Mr. Heraji Luximon, Mr. Haji Bava Currim, Mr. Hussonally Abdoolally.

For cocoanut oil (1st class) for light-house use—Messrs. Moolji Jaitha & Co.

For cocoanut oil (2nd class) and castor oil—Messrs. Kessowjee Jadowjee and Co., Mr. E. A. Currim, Messrs. Moolji Jaitha and Co., Mr. Hussonally Adoolally, Messrs Kurwa and Kajiji.

For stationery (English-made)—Messrs. Moossji Adumji and Son, Mr. Hussonally Abdoolally.

For stationery (Indian-made)—Messrs. Moosaji Adumji and Son, Mr. Hussonally Abdoolally.

He recommended that as regards provisions—that five tenders have been received against three last year and recommending that the contract be given him in full; cocoanut oil (1st class) for light-house use—that one tenderd has been received againt three last year, and recommending that the contract be given to Messrs. Moolji Jaitha and Company; cocoanut oil (2nd class) and castor oil—that five tenders have been received against eight last year, and recommending that the contract be given in full to Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji.

Stationery (English-made)—that two tenders have been received, the same as last year, that although the tender of Messrs. Moosaji Adumji & Son is lower, he would not recommend that the contract be given them as they carried out the contract for Indian paper in 1899 most unsatisfactorily.

Stationery (Indian-made)—that two tenders have been received the same as last year, and recommending that the tender of Mr. Hussonally Abdoolally be accepted.

Submitted the tabulated comparisons of the items in the different tenders with the contract prices in the last three years and the current market rates at the time of advertising and the statement showing the total amounts of all tenders and also the lowest items, taken from each tender.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to accept the following tenders:—For provisions, that of Mr. Hussonally Abdoolally; for cocoanut oils, 1st class, that of Messrs. Moolji Jaitha & Co., for cocoanut oil, 2nd class and castor oil, that of Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji; stationery, English-made, that of Mr. Hussonally Abdoolally; stationery, Indian-made, that of Mr. Hussonally Abdoolally.

Read letter from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, dated 30th October 1900, saying that they have for some time back been sending the company's Calcutta steamers into the Docks to discharge, that it is the company's with to continue doing so, and to get consignees to agree to this, it is advisable to bring the Dock wharfage rates to as near the Bunder warfage rates as may be workable; that the Bunder wharfage rate on paper is annas 2 per bale, and suggesting that, if the Dock wharfage could be reduced from 6 to 4 annas, the objection to the discharge of bales of paper in the Docks would disappear; adding that Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., who have 305 bales of paper in the Florida due from Calcutta have given them notice to discharge the bales into their boats to be landed at Carnac Bunder to avoid the heavy Dock charges.

Read further letter from the Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld, dated 1st November 1900, intimating that the Bezwada, discharging at D and E Sheds, Prince's Dock, has 282 bales of paper from Calcutta.

Read minute by the Chairman, dated 16th November 1900, recommending the proposed reduction from 6 to 4 annas per bale for paper imported from Calcutta or any ports of British India, saying that it will not affect charges on paper imported from Europe, which will remain as at present, and that if the proposal be approved, there is no objection to allow retrospective effect to the 1st November 1900.

Read minutes of the members of the Docks Committee concurring in the chairman's minute above referred to.

The recommendations of the docks Committee are approved subject to the sanction of Government under section 43-B of Act VI of 1879, as amended by Act I of 1899.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 2nd Nov. 1900.	Total from 1st April to 2nd Nov. 1900.	For week ending 3rd Nov. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 3rd Nov. 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	650	25	631
" out of "	22	651	31	644
" transported	11	421	14	429
" attended to	0	55	1	35
" warped	2	42	1	44

AN ARMENIAN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir—As I have been appointed by the Armenian Bishop of Persia, India &c., to collect donations for the building of a seminary and schools at Jalpha, I beg to enclose herewith a copy of an appeal to the charitable citizens of Bombay for contributions, &c., towards the object and shall feel very grateful if you would kindly give publicity to it.

I may mention that I have already received generous contributions from benevolent gentlemen in Calcutta, Rangoon, &c. and in Bombay the Lord Bishop of Bombay and other gentlemen have very generously contributed towards the cause,—Yours, etc.,

P. H. JACOB.
Armenian Priest.

Bombay, December 4.

P. S.—All contributions should be forwarded to the Armenian Church Medows Street, Fort, Bombay and they will be duly acknowledged through the medium of your journal.—P. H. J.

An Institution for the education of Armenian girls and boys in Julfa (Ispahan), Persia, is most urgently needed. Those who have had the benefit of a good education, either in Europe or in India, can easily picture to themselves the condition of those who are without it. There is nothing to equal a good education.

The Armenian colony in Persia dates back nearly three centuries. In the year 1605, Shah Abbas the Great, King of Persia, after one of his incursions into Armenia, induced several thousands of Armenian families to cross over to Persia. He establishe: them chiefly in Ispahan (the then capital), apportioning to them a tract of open country south of the river Zanderoute, which they soon made into a township —Julfa. They built a Monastary, Convent and Churches. They spread commerce and introduced new industries, and flourished to a degree under the great and good king. But a dark period soon set in. The successors of Shah Abbas the Great harassed them and gave them a new taste of the persecutions which they, as a nation had already endured for centuries in Armenia proper. Those who were able emigrated to other countries, but those who were unable remained behind, their condition growing worse daily. Although the remnant of this colony (still numbering several hundred families has) been treated with kindness and great consideration by their Imperial Majesties, the kings of the present Dynasty, yet they remain poor, because the country itself is poor and its resources hardly remunerative. They have struggled long, locally, to get together the proper means of educating their children, and they have failed.

Considering that the cause could not be delayed any longer, his Grace the Archbishop of the Armenians in Persia and India has sent me out, as his accredited envoy to India and the Far East to seek urgent assistance. I have already been through Java and the Straits Settlements, where I have received generous contributions, and now I earnestly appeal to the charitable and benevolent residents of this city to extend their kind assistance towards this good cause.

May God grant increasing prosperity to those who help, each according to his means, in the education and enlightenment of hundreds of these poor Armenian girls and boys.

Ask, and it shall be given to you; seek and ye shall find.

P. H. JACOB,
Armenian Pastor.

The Poor Law Guardians of Amersham (Bucks) were at luncheon the other day, when a small parcel was handed to the chairman. It contained a very handsomely-worked and elaborately-trimmed night-shirt, and many of the company recalled the fact that the member to whom the packet was addressed had once asserted (when the Ladies' Visiting Committee recommended night-shirts for the boys in the poor-law school) that he had never worn a night shirt in his life.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., to-day, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	2	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	9	3	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	0	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	1	28
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	2	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	13	10	125
Total plague deaths to date	80,309	66,459	
Same date last year	31	19	172

PLAGUE IN POONA.

The following are the plague returns of the Poona City from the 3rd to 4th December:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Vetal	0	1
Raviwar	1	1
Sadashiv	2	1
Narayan	1	1
Shanvar	1	1
Bhavani	1	1
Raste	1	1
Somwar	2	1
Total	9	9

Total mortality, 12.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Dec. 5.

Wednesday's observations show that the barometer has been steady, or has risen slightly over the whole of India region. Pressure is in general defect, the defect being most strongly marked in parts of Northern India and Upper and Central Burma, where it is considerable. North-westerly winds continue on the Coromandal Coast and rain has ceased falling in South India. Few very slight falls of snow are reported from Kashmir and few drops of rain have been received at Lahore. Dhera Ismail Khan and Mooltan. The skies are still cloudy in Kashmir but have cleared in Baluchistan. Fine, quiet weather prevails generally. The temperature has fallen rapidly in Baluchistan, Upper Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat. It is still in large to very large excess in the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and North Deccan and is normal or in defect in South India, East Bengal, Arrakan Coast, Lower Burma, Tenasserim, Sind, and parts of the Punjab and Rajputana

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH OF DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been small. The distribution remains unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The variations of both the day and night temperature are in large excess in Berar, the Central Provinces, Khandesh and at Jhansi and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 42° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are generally small and the skies are cloudy at Ratnagiri, Calicut and Negapatam.

About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Mangalore.

The weather is fine and settled over the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th December, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·840
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·9
Dew Point	69·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·678
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 87·0
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·7
General Directions of wind*	NE. E. NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 137

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION AT NANKING.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Nanking, was the scene of a most disastrous explosion on the 30th October. A gunpowder magazine, containing 50,000 catties, situate near a tample called Ku Ling Ang, was exploded by a stroke of lightning, during a severe thunderstorm, which was raging at the time.

The report was almost simultaneous with a loud peal of thunder, and was a most terrific noise. It must have been heard for 20 miles. Scarcely a whole pane of glass is left in any foreign house within a radious of over 4 miles. Thirty persons are known to have been killed outright, and as many injured. Four were killed by a falling building over a mile away.

The crash of broken glass was well nigh deafening. In some cases windows were blown out of their frames wholesale, and both frames and glass smashed. Doors and French windows were wrenched from the hinges and hurled into the room. Iron bolts, and fastenings were torn out bodily. This in some cases saved the glass. Clouds of dust were precipitated with the rain which fell in torrents at the time. Pieces of charred wood from the boxes in which the powder was packed, together with pieces of blackened and twisted sheet tin and hoop iron were hurled into the air and fell some of them 2 miles away from the scene of the explosion. But, it the wreckage of glass, doors, windows and plaster was great in the foreign houses, wreckage on the spot and in the immediate vicinity of the explosion was truly appalling. This afternoon I visited the scene of the disaster. It is situated in a small valley which is surrounded by some of the most charming rural scenery to be found anywhere in this most rural of cities. Clumps of fir and chestnut, oak and bamboo abound on all sides, the principal hill crowned at top with a famous temple called Ku Ling Ang, all the trees just tinged with the first signs of autumn made a perfect picture. On such a scene, a most wholesale destruction has been worked. The valley, no longer small, but ploughed and torn up for over a thousand yards, giving the appearance of the crater of a miniature extinct volcano. Not a vestige of the buildings and wall enclosing it remained.

Trees and bamboo had been stripped of every leaf as if by some powerful mincing machine. The trunks and limbs of trees all bare, scorched, and splintered, lay prone on the ground in regular order. Bamboo was split up as if by some giant bamboo worker who had prepared for a big basket making.

The temple itself is a mass of ruins. Here and there a piece of bowing, tottering wall, or a wood pillar leaning at a dangerous angle, warn all and sundry to keep clear.

The work of rescue was carried on by soldiers from neighbouring camps and most of the bodies had been recovered by nightfall notwithstanding the steady downpour of rain all day. Some farm buildings near by were burnt to the ground. Two families of poor people, who lived quite close, were wiped out with the exception of the aged father, who had gone to market. He stood in a half-dazed condition, gazing soldidly at the ruins of his abode and the corpses of his family, which he had left sound and well a few hours before. It was a pathetic sight indeed. One poor soldier had both feet blown off, but is still alive.

A young man in one of the Mission Schools (Christian College) was severely cut over the left eye by splinters of glass, and one foreigner was slightly wounded in the same manner. The marvel is that more serious accidents did not occur, and the escape of several foreigners was little short of miraculous. Some brickwork of mission buildings was cracked. The total damage to foreign houses and mission property, will reach about dols. 2,000 (Mex.) The full damage is not yet known.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SAILING RACES TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY NEXT.

Yachts Handicap Race.—Starts at 3 o'clock and 3·30 p.m. Course No. 9.

Ship's Boats Handicap Race (Fancy rig)—Start at 3·15 Course No. 1 reversed.

Tomtit Class Race.—Start at 3·20. Course No. 1 reversed.

Entries for all the above races will close at noon on Friday.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A REFUTATION.

Mrs. Stuart, a niece of Mr. W. P. Schreiner, the ex-Premier of the Cape, and of his sister, Olive Schreiner, has sent to the "Daily Express" a letter in which she replies to Mr. W. T. Stead's charges against the British soldier. Mrs. Stuart says:—It may interest the British public to here my testimony as a woman of South Africa, and the delegate to this country from the Guild of Loyal Women or the Daughters of the Empire in South Africa, representing thousands of Dutch and English women.

I have not heard of a single authenticated case of a Boer woman or maiden suffering any outrage from the soldiers. One has to come to England to hear such things. I know personally of two instances proving the truth of Lord Roberts's statements. Just before leaving Africa we had the privilege of going over the battlefield of Belmont. Behind, or almost nestling in the midst to the kopjes where the battle raged, and from whose rocky summits our forces drove the Boers with ringing cheers, is a Boer farmhouse, which we visited, and where we conversed in Dutch with its inmates. It was occupied by an aged Boer and his family, and at the time we were thereby about fifteen young women from different parts of the country—Boer refugees—but he told us that while the battle raged (and the old man's own sons and relatives were shooting our soldiers down) he had about thirty-two women and children in the house under his sole charge and protection. After their victory our forces were encamped on his farm, and since then small batches have been constantly kept at Belmont railway station, a few miles off. We asked the farmer how they had all behaved. He replied, "Well, I must tell the truth. I cannot otherwise. Though I trembled for the women in my charge because of what I had heard, the soldiers have throughout treated them with respect, and they have acted as gentlemen. Though they often came over to see our lassies, nothing has ever been said or done to make any of my womenfolk blush."

At Philippolis, a town and district in the Orange River Colony, just opposite Colesberg, terrible tales had been spread as usual among the Boers of the lust and brutality of our soldiers, but when our triumphant forces entered the district, some six thousand of them, and were stationed for some days at Waterfal, near the village, fears changed into astonishment, and I have it upon the personal testimony of a resident there that only one word would express what the Boers felt, and it was upon all their lips—the Dutch word "verbaasd," the best English word being "thunderstruck." Not a woman or child was molested, and our soldiers paid so liberally for all the provisions they brought from them that the very families of the Boers who had shot their comrades down made money out of them.

Tales of British lust and brutality have been so sedulously spread among the Boers in the north that many Boers and Boer women up there yet believe in them, and report them through their channels of communication to the disaffected colonials in the south, who, of course, implicitly believe them, and in their turn pass the tale on with such circumstantial embellishments that I do not wonder that some gullible folks the side of the water, eager to believe evil of their own, are deceived.

The cases in which soldiers have transgressed the regulations laid down by Lord Roberts are rare, and when detected meet with examplary punishment. Reuter's correspondent at Bloemfontein telegraphs:—"Private Richardson, of the 6th Battalion Warwickshire Regiment, has been found guilty of an offence against the property of a resident while on active service. He was sentenced to three years' penal servitude and to be dismissed with ignominy from the Army."

MR. HALES AND MR. CHURCHILL.

A RETORT AT BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Winston Churchill delivered his lecture on the war in Bir

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE sale of the late Lord Lyveden's family plate recalls the romantic and adventurous career of the present holder of the title, nephew of the late Baron. Soldier, sailor, steward, purser, actor, nurseryman—his erratic temperament has made him all these in turn. He was a son of the Rev. the Hon. Courtney John Vernon, and was intended for the Army. Failing to pass his examination, he enlisted in the Royal Artillery. But the restless spirit of adventure was on him, and after eight months' service he bought himself out.

IN 1882 he joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft's Haymarket company, and appeard as Captain Sebright in *The Overland Route*. Starting with a utility part, he rose in two years to second lead, but suddenly he thought he would like to see America, and threw up his part. He made the journey as a saloon passenger, but when he reached the other side, his ready money amounted to about £4. His pride of birth did not prevent him from taking the first work that turned up. He found a berth in the Bowery as a waiter in a cheap eating-house, and, soon after, turned nurseryman in North Carolina.

"Variety is the spice of life," and Lord Lyveden's existence has certainly been flavoured with plenty of it. He next figured as steward on board a vessel running from Wilmington, North Canada, to New York, but he tired of it after two years, and, his love of the stage again asserting itself, he travelled through the States with a "fit-up" company. Returning to England he became associated with Frank Hill's "Diplomacy" company, in which he played lead. Then he went into management on his own account, and for twelve months ran a threatrical company.

Marrying in 1890, he settled down at Stanwick-Higham Ferrers, where he planned and laid out some big nurseries with up-to-date appliances. He supplied the wholesale trade, and, among other things, he produced, the "P.V." tomato, which gained a very considerable reputation. But the nurseries were a long distance from a good market, and, after four year's experience, he gave them up. The venture was a failure, and a good sum of money was lost in it,

Once more Lord Lyveden turned to the sea, but, having lost his discharges in America, he was compelled to ship as third steward on the British and Irish Steamship Company, trading from London to Dublin. After eight months he became assistant-steward on the unlukey "City of Paris," and this was followed by the post of bedroom steward on the Royal Mail steamship "Nile,' sailing to the Brazils. In Buenos Ayres he contracted yellow fever, and, on his recovery, became upper saloon steward on the Barrow Steam Mavigation Company's Isle of Man service. He served two seasons with this company, gaining the position of second stewerd, then, having an unfortunate experience with another company, he joined the Polytechnic steam yacht Ceylon as chief steward. One season between Norway and Harwich in this position led him to take up catering, and, employing his own men, he became caterer to the General Steam Navigation Company on their vessels between Hamburg and Harwich. This position he resigned three months before he succeeded to the title. In addition, Lord Lyveden has held a commission in the 3rd battalion Highland Light Infantry, and is now a lieutenant in the Army Reserve.

Lord Lyveden's life has been as full of adventures as of change, and, when he is in the humour, he is most entertaining and breezy. Here is one of his stories: "I remember," he said on one occasion, "when I first arrived in Charlotte, North Carolina, I had 10s. in my pocket. Like a young fool I went to the best hotel and stayed there three days. When the bill was put in front of me I had no money to pay for it, and my youthful cheek was gone. I was turned out, but as I was leaving the door the clerk pressed 50 cents into my hands, saying: 'I guess you'll want a bed to night, old man.' I lodged over a stable that night, and in the morning got work driving a carriage. Eventually the hotel keeper who turned me out became my partner and best friend.

Mr. Waller, an uncle-in-law of Mr. McKinley, tells the following story of the President's boyhood: On one occasion, during a visit of Mrs. Waller to the home of her brother, William McKinley, senior, the President was a lad of sixteen or seventeen years of age. He was a student at the time, and was poring over his Latin when his brother David, who was superintendent of a coal mine, came rushing into the room and ordered young William to hitch up his horse and have it ready for him by a certain time, as he was in a hurry, and wanted to drive out to a dance several miles in the country. After his brother had left the room, young William turned to his aunt, Mrs. Waller, and said: "Aunt Martha, don't you think it humiliating for a Methodist and a Latin scholar to be compelled to hitch up a horse for a brother to go to a dance?"

Both the grandfather of the President and his great-grand-father were carpenters by trade. The village of Chatfield, which is located on the site of the McKinley farm, was largely built by the the McKinleys, and many buildings throughout the county and in Bucyrus are their handi-work. Upon the site of the old McKinley home has been erected a commodious two-story brick schoolhouse. The only relative bearing the family name who is a resident near the homestead is William McKinley, an employe of the Ohio Central Railroad. He is an exact counterpart of the President in build and facial mould. Among the pioneer citizens who remember McKinley's ancestors, all speak of them in terms of highest praise. Those who knew David McKinley, his father, say that he was a highly educated and polished gentleman of the old school. He was a teacher for many years, and was familiar with several languages. He also fought in the Revolutionary War, and during the closing years of his life drew a pension for wounds received in the service.

A pen picture of Mr. Bryan at home, among his children or with his neighbours, or on his well-kept farm reveals a kindly, upright, debt-paying, unassuming citizen, full of gentle, rollicking humour. It portrays a profoundly religious Presbyterian, without cant or presumptuous piety; a man who neither drinks alcohol nor smokes to excess, and yet does not deny other men the right to do so—frequently offering cigars to his friends—a graceful horseman, an expert hunter, a generous host. Mr. Bryan is intensely American in all that distinguishes an American from a European. He has the same squarjawed courage, broad humanity and quaint dignity that made Abraham Lincoln the typical American of his day. He has Lincoln's deep religious feeling and Lincoln's unwavering faith in the Declaration of Independence as a sure political guide. He is, in a word, North America personified with all its continental prejudices and confidence.

Mrs. Bryan was the daughter of a merchant in the village of Perry, Ill.—her family, like that of Mr. Bryan, belonging distinctively to what are called the middle classes, no member thereof having attained great wealth, and none having been reduced to abject poverty. Even since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have continued their student life together—Mrs. Bryan, during the year immediately following it, studying law with her husband as instructor, pursuing the course prescribed in the Union College of Law, Chicago, and being admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Nebraska in 1888. She did not, however, study with any idea of practising law, but merely to keep in touch with her husband's work.

Few know that Sir Robert Hart, of Chinese fame, is a Madarin of the highest grade—of greater rank even, it is said, than Li Hung Chang himself. Small, and unassuming in manner and appearance, dressed in the most careless fashion, a "billycock" hat and a green tie usually completing his outdoor attire, Sir Robert has received every distinction which the Chinese can bestow, including the red button, the yellow jacket and the three-eyed peacock's feather. His honour list touched its zenith some years ago when, wishing to raise him to still higher rank, and having no further decorations to bestow, the Celestial Government enbled his family for three generations back, an honour which is surely as unique as to Western ears at any rate—it is humourous.

"To those in the know," says a friend just back from China, "the biggest mystery of the whole ugly business was the widely-circulated report that Sir Robert Hart had been massacred with the diplomatic corps. Many of us even found it comical, for the Chinese would not hurt a hair of his head; they love the man himself as much as they value his business capacity." Sir Robert's chief recreation is music; he plays the violin, and has an excellent band of his own, led by a Portuguese bandmaster. Extremely fond of children, he enjoys nothing better than to invite all the European little people in Pekin to his house and romp with them to their hearts' content, while at Christmas he has a magnificent Christmas-tree, laden with costly and useful presents which are distributed broadcast. For social life in its usual sense he cares nothing, and, except to return the call of a Minister, the round of visits he pays at the New Year completes his social duties. In fact, so stay-at home is he that, with the exception of one visit last year to the new seaside town of Beita Ho, Sir Robert Hart had not been out of Pekin for years.

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THE HON. MRS. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of "Harlene" for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used.

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"12, Grove Street, Retford.

"Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in stating that your 'Harlene' is the best I have ever used. I have tried several other so-called restorers, but to no purpose. I was quite bald on the top of my head, but thanks to your wonderful 'Harlene,' I have a good head of hair now after six weeks' use. You may include this with your other testimonials.—Yours respectfully, "ARTHUR BLANCHARD."

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It restores the natural color to the hair in every instance.

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If your blood is poor and thin and filled with impurities, the Hair Vigor cannot do its best. You should take a thorough course of treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla at the same time you are using the Hair Vigor. This will cleanse your blood, invigorate your nerves, and improve your health in every way.

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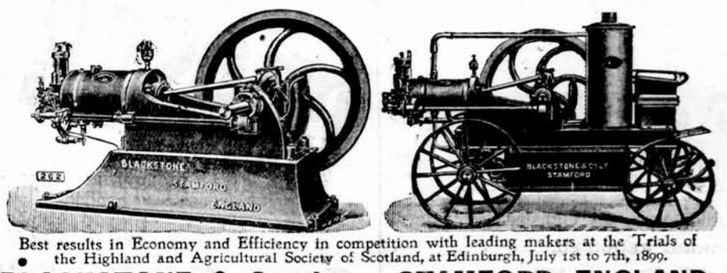

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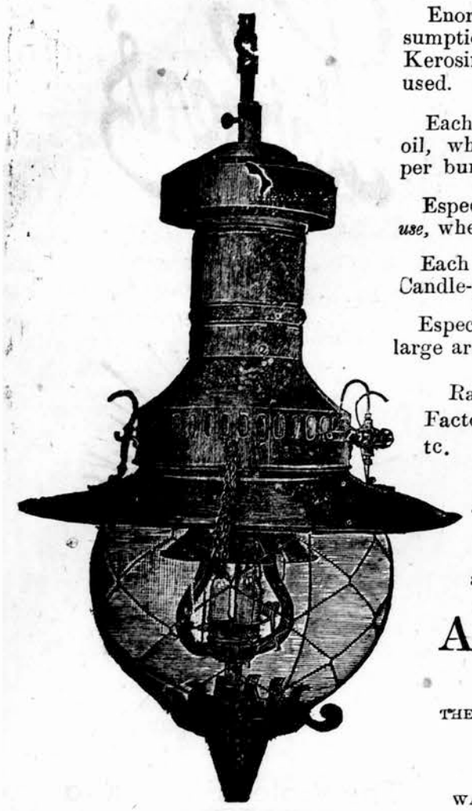

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of

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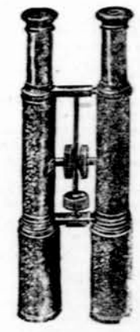
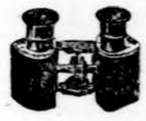


Length of old Style Telescopic Binocular.



Comparative size of Goerz Trieder Binocular of the same power.

The Rays of light passing through the objective O, in the direction represented by the arrows, strike the faces p1 and p2 of the upper prism, and are bent by each face through angles of 900 to their previous course. They then strike the lower prism, the faces of which are at right angles to one another and also to those of the upper prism (compare Fig. 4a).

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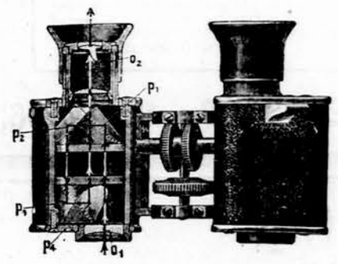

Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

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AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C. ; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.